

A CARD.

H. MOREARY informs the Ladies of Gettysburg and vicinity, that she has just returned from the City with a handsome assortment of

SPRING MILLINERY, of the latest style, which she invites them to call and examine. P. S.—One or two Ladies will be taken as Apprentices if immediate application be made. April 17.

NOTICE.

Estate of Joseph Marshall. Deceased. LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of JOSEPH MARSHALL, late of Conowingo township, having been granted to the subscribers, notice is hereby given to all those indebted to said Estate, to make payment, and those having claims to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement. The first named Executor resides in Conowingo, and the latter in Mountpleasant townships.

JOHN MARSHALL, } Exrs. ADAM MARSHALL, }

March 13. 6t

THIS WAY FOR BARGAINS IN CABINET FURNITURE!

GEO. H. SWOPE

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally that he continues to keep on hand, at his Cabinet-making Establishment, in East York street, Gettysburg, Pa. a large assortment of all kinds of CABINET

FURNITURE,

SUCH AS Mahogany, Cherry and Maple BUREAUS, Plain and Fancy French & half-French BEDSTEADS, Centre, Dining & Breakfast TABLES, Cupboards, Workstands, Candle-stands, &c., &c.

As my Furniture is manufactured by myself for regular customers, and not for Auction purposes, the public may rely upon its being, what it purports to be, of fashionable style, and best material and workmanship.

Housekeepers and others, desiring new and GOOD Furniture, will do well to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Coffins made to order, at all times. GEORGE H. SWOPE. Gettysburg, March 6.

NEWS! NEWS! NEWS!

Co-Partnership in the Cabinet Making Business.

THE subscribers have entered into Partnership in the Cabinet-making business, at the old stand of Henry Garlach, in South Baltimore street, opposite Weinbrenner's Tannery—where they will always have on hand and be prepared to make to order, Sideboards, Secretaries, Dressing Bureaus, Tables, Bedsteads, Wash, Work, and Candle-stands.

and in short, every article belonging to the above business. They will also have on hand CHAIRS of all varieties.

All orders for COFFINS attended to with the utmost promptness.

The subscribers assure the public, that all work purchased of them will be of the neatest and most durable character. They superintend themselves the construction of every article, thus being assured that both material and workmanship "can't be beat." Their terms are exceedingly reasonable, as may be learnt by giving them a call.

Country produce taken in exchange for work.

HENRY GARLACH, DANIEL TRIMMER. Gettysburg, Jan. 24.

WOOD'S STEAM Iron Railing Manufactory, Ridge Road, above Buttonwood Street, PHILADELPHIA.

IRON RAILINGS for public and private buildings and public squares, of every variety of form and pattern.

CENTRE RAILINGS, of classic and unique designs, embracing upwards of one hundred different varieties.

IRON CHAIRS and SETTELS, for Gardens, Halls and Piazzas—new style.

VERANDAS and PILASTERs, for Cottages, made in every style.

Superior Wrought IRON GATES, for Carriage entrances.

New Style BALCONY BRACKETS, &c.

IRON TABLES of various styles, embracing Louis XIV., Elizabethan, Gothic, and modern patterns, with White and Gold Italian Marble tops. These tables have been introduced by the subscriber for Hotels, Restaurants, Ice Cream Saloons, &c. They are beautiful articles of furniture for Hat Stores and other establishments where it is desirable to make a grand display.

He has recently constructed an elegant and substantial CASE IRON HYDRAULIC PRESS, in form admirably adapted to permanency of position, highly ornamented, and representing a well executed Head of that noble animal, the Horse. Such an article has long been a desideratum, and is now offered to the good taste of the public.

Strangers visiting Philadelphia, are respectfully invited to call at his Waterrooms, and examine his different specimens of new and beautiful work.

ROBERT WOOD, Proprietor.

Ridge Road, above Buttonwood Street, Philadelphia.

He has recently published, at great expense, an original work exhibiting the new designs and patterns which are executed at his establishment, embracing all the above articles, and the various and splendid patterns of Cemetery, Balcony, Step, and other Railings which have been manufactured for Laurel Hill and other celebrated Cemeteries, designed expressly for his own establishment, and which may be sent to any part of the world to those who desire to make a selection. Undoubted reference will be required to insure a prompt return of the work, after an opportunity for making the selection.

Philadelphia, April 24.

Poetry.

STANZAS.

BY MONTGOMERY.

"Oh that I had the wings of a dove that I might fly away and be at rest."

So praved the Psalmist to be free From mortal bonds and earthly thrall; And such, or soon, or late shall be Full of the heart-breathed prayer of all; And we, when life's last sands we rove, With faltering foot and aching breast, Shall sigh for wings that wait the dove, To flee away and be at rest.

While hearts are young, and hopes are high, A tarry scene doth life appear; Its sighs are beauty to the eye, Its sounds are music to the ear; But soon it glides from youth to age, And of its joys no more possess'd, We, like the captive of the cage, Would flee away and be at rest.

Is our fair woman's angel smile, All bright and beautiful as day? So of her cheek and eye the while, 'Tis steals the rose and dims the ray; She wanders to the spirit land, And we with speechless grief oppress'd, As o'er the faded form we stand, Would gladly share her place of rest.

Beyond the hills—beyond the seas,— Oh! for the pinions of a dove. Oh! for the morning's wings to flee Away and be with them we love! When all is fled that's bright and fair, And life is but a weary waste, This—this at last must be our prayer: To flee away and be at rest!

Miscellaneous.

A Thought—Think of it.—A seed, buried in the earth for centuries, may contain the power of vitality, and by the action of light and heat, spring up and yield an abundance of fruit. A thought casually dropped—in the corner of a letter—at the bottom of a newspaper column—or amid a crowd of juveniles—may remain unproductive for years, and at last spring up to gladden and refresh thousands. A thought may be remembered forever. Think of this, ye who are feeding the immortal mind, and stamping its destiny. Let not an impure sentence go forth from your pen or your lips. Drop every where the good seeds of truth, and they will not be lost. The word of reproach—the judicious counsel—the pleasant suggestion—the earnest advice—will be recalled at a future day. Think right, and scatter broadcast the thoughts that will spring up to everlasting life.—Port. Empire.

Be true to Yourself.—The history of the world, as well as the biography of those who have played a prominent part in its concerns, is worthy of everlasting remembrance. It assures us that it matters but little what form of danger may assail a man, if he be true to himself.

Poverty may lay his chilly hand upon him, and freeze up the brightest fountain of his hope—disappointments may meet him at every step—affliction may strike down those who are nearest his heart—the foul breath of slander may attempt to sully his name, and tarnish his reputation—still let him be true to himself—let him maintain a stout heart and clear breast—and he will eventually out-ride the storm. Let those who are struggling with "low birth and iron fortune," remember this truth—and let them remember, that no man can be destroyed by others without fault and weakness in himself.

Value of a Child's Time.—It is sometimes said that a child's time is not worth much; some even say they send their children to school to get them out of the way. But parents often find that they learn some things very young. Children "learn to go astray as soon as they are born, speaking lies," that is, they learn to deceive, and utter falsehoods, at a very early period in their childhood. And to their joy, too, they sometimes find, that when very young children have the opportunity afforded, they lay a broad foundation for such a superstructure as makes men hold up their hands and wonder. The mother of Baron Cuvier, I remember to have heard, would have her son recite his Latin to her every morning before going to school, although she did not understand a word of it, because she had an impression, that, on the whole, spring was the time to sow the seed. His schoolmates and his teacher wondered how it was, that the little baron always had so good a lesson; and France has still wondered how Cuvier came to be so great a man; the secret was, he was schooled upon his mother's lap.

Reverence Age.—How beautiful it is to see the young reverence old age! We never see a little boy bowing respectfully to an aged man in the street, but we feel sure he is a good boy. Reverence is always due aged people. Good nature, and a proper education, say to the young, reverence old age. Grey hairs are crowns of glory, when found in the way of righteousness. The promptings of our kindly nature teach us to respect the aged, to rise up before the hoary head. Boys, never be saucy or insolent to those older than yourself.

Kindness in the heart is a gem of the first magnitude. Whosoever possesses this trait will sail smoothly over the ocean of life, leaving behind a memory that will never cease to be cherished.

A SCENE ON THE CANAL.

Our friend Bob McElvay, who by-the-by is one of your whole-souled go-it-Jerry sort of chaps, sometimes tells some laughable things to which he has been an eye witness, during his labors with the rod and line on the "rapping canal." We know of none of his stories which caused us to "haw! haw!" louder than the one I am about to relate. An unsophisticated joker was fishing one day in the muddy waters of the eastern portion of the Pennsylvania Canal, when to his great surprise he got a savage bite. He immediately gave his line a jerk that would have brought out a shark, when lo! and behold, he pulled out a huge snapping turtle, and threw it flat on the ice-path. He stood in amazement, gazing upon the singular "beast," when by and by an Irishman came along, followed by a large dog.

The countryman tried by gentle words to get the son of the Emerald Isle to put his finger into the turtle's mouth, but Paddy was too smart for that, but says he, "I'll put my dog's tail in, and see what the bloody beast will do."

He immediately called up his dog, took his tail into his hand and stuck it in the turtle's mouth. He had hardly got it in, when Mr. Turtle shut down upon the poor dog's tail, and off he started at railroad speed, pulling the turtle after him at a more rapid rate than ever it travelled before. The countryman thinking that his day's work would be thrown away if the animal should run long at that rate, turned with a savage look upon the laughing Irishman, and exclaimed, "call back your dog!"

Paddy put his hand into his pocket, threw his head to one side, winked, and then answered, with provoking sang froid, "Be Jabers! call back your fish!"—Spirit of the Times.

A passenger on one of the western steamboats recently was landed near his home, on the shore, and as the boat was about to leave again, he bawled out—

"Hallo, Captain, there is something missing here?"

"What is it?" asked the Captain.

"Hang me, if I can recollect now!—Let me see—here's all my trunks, boxes, two dogs, gun, and—Oh, thunder! it's my wife and little girl, that are asleep in the cabin! I knew there was something!"

A PHILOSOPHER.

A poor jolly weaver, not many years ago, had a fortune left him by a distant and wealthy relative, who "went off the handle" in England rather unexpectedly. When the news came to the poor fellow, as he sat chinkety-clack at his loom, he stopped still and said:

"Well, I suppose I must spend this money straight."

The fortune, some twenty odd thousand dollars, was duly realized and duly spent. For two brief years did the poor weaver travel, make merry, and riot upon all the luxuries of the land. But two years did the job, and he returned to his loom as poor as a church mouse, but merry as a cricket, and worked away again for his daily bread, perfectly satisfied with the "good time" he had while his fortune lasted. His friends called him green, but he laughed at their gibes, and worked the harder. In a twelve-months time off popped another rich relative, and the news, post haste, came to the jolly weaver, that he was again the possessor of a handsome fortune. Stopping his loom, and looking sorrowfully on the letter, he despondingly said:

"Good heavens! is it possible that I must go through all that again!"

An Irishman was requested by a lady, notorious for her parsimonious and niggard habits, to do for her some handy work. The job was performed to her complete satisfaction.

"Pat," said the old miser, "I must treat you."

"God bless your honor, ma'am," said Pat.

"Which would you prefer, a glass of porter or a tumbler of punch?"

"I don't wish to be troublesome, ma'am," said the Irishman, turning round and looking at the thin-ribbed butler, "but I'll take the one while you're making the other."

Taking His Time for it.—At one of our city hotels, a bill of fare was handed to a respectable looking old gentleman from the country, as he was taking his seat at the dinner table. He deliberately put on his spectacles, and glancing his eyes over its contents, folded it up and put it in his pocket, at the same time apologetically remarking to the waiter, that he hadn't time to read it then, but would look over it after dinner.

Don't be in a Hurry to get Rich.—Gradual gains are the only natural gains; and they who are in haste to get rich, break through sound rules, fall into temptations and distress of every sort, and generally fail of their object. There is no use in getting rich suddenly. The man who keeps his business under his control, and saves something every year is always rich. At any rate he possesses the highest enjoyment which riches are able to afford.

Spore Overboard.—The Cincinnati Chronicle tells the following, which is both sad and ludicrous:

"One of the emigrant Germans who came up in the 'Duchess,' having the nice little sum of \$150 in the hard stuff, and fearing it might be carried off by the light fingered gentry, rolled it up nicely in a rag, opened his straw mattress, and deposited it amongst the straw for safe keeping, without advising his wife of what he had done. As usual when steamers are nearing port, the clerk gave the orders to weigh the freight previous to making out their bills. The wife of the German noticing the man weighing their moveables, carried the bed to the afterguard, opened it, and threw the straw overboard, for the purpose of making the weight of the bed less. Their stock was being weighed, when the husband, discovering that the contents of the bed had been taken out, immediately commenced searching for the dimes, when the wife informed him what she had done. The reader can imagine the German's situation; a thousand miles from home, and not a cent of money in his pocket, &c. The affair leaked out, and got among the cabin passengers, when they raised one hundred dollars for the distressed, and the clerk knocked off his freight bill. The facts are highly creditable to the passengers and the clerk. They will, no doubt, teach the husband to hide no more cash in a bed tick, and keep no more such secrets from his wife."

Not to be Beat.—A public dinner in Edinburgh had dwindled down to two guests, an Englishman and a Highland gentleman, who were each trying to prove the superiority of their native countries. Of course, in an argument of this kind, a Scotchman possesses, from constant practice, overwhelming advantages. The Highlander's logic was so good that he beat his opponent on every point; at last the Englishman put a poser:

"You will," he said, "at least admit that England is larger in extent than Scotland?"

"Certainly not," was the confident reply. "You see, sir, ours is a mountainous, yours is a flat country. Now, if all our hills were rolled out flat, we should beat you by hundreds of square miles."

A rich merchant named Hogg once requested a person to bring him a load of corn, in a stated time, which he failed to do, and did not take it till the next day after that which he had promised.—The merchant, as might be expected, refused it. "Well," replied the waggoner, "you are the first hog I ever knew to refuse corn."

Lazy rich girls make rich men poor, while industrious poor girls make poor men rich. Remember this, ye afflicted fair ones, whose antipathy to putting your hands into cold water, is always getting your husband's into hot.

When you see a female rise early, get breakfast, and do up her mother's work in season, and then sit down to sew or knit, depend upon it she will make a good wife.

Friendship.—When we see the leaves dropping from the trees in the beginning of autumn, just such, think we, is the friendship of the world. While the sap of maintenance lasts, our friends swarm around us, but in the winter of need they leave us alone and naked. He is a fortunate man, that finds a real friend in his need; but more truly happy is he, by far, that has no need of his aid.

The Courage of Woman's Heart.—Nothing can be more erroneous than to suppose that those women who appear the most gentle and unad, will not, when occasion requires, evince a boldness and strength of resolution, and of endurance, which would do honor to the bravest of manly friends.

Secret of Beauty.—A lady's beauty depends so much upon expression, that if that be spoiled, farewell to her charms; and which nothing tends more to bring about than a countenance soured with imaginary cares, instead of being lighted up with thankfulness for unnumerable blessings. This is the cause of so many ladies withering into wrinkles early in life; whilst nothing renders their beauty so lasting as that placid look of pure benevolence, which emanates from a heart full of thankfulness to Heaven. Affection for those dearest and nearest to them, and good will towards all mankind.

The ladies are very fond of keeping the door-knobs, spoons, plates, &c., in brilliant order. Now if instead of water and chalk, and such preparations, ladies will use camphine and rotten stone, a far brighter, quicker, and more durable polish can be obtained than in any other way. Camphine is the article used for producing the exquisite polish of Daguerreotype plates; and nothing has yet been found to equal it.

It is said that at Venice a horse is a greater curiosity than an elephant is in London. "When I was there," says a traveller, "they were paying two pence each to see a stuffed one."

TERRIBLE STRUGGLE OF AN OX AGAINST DEATH.

A singular and nearly tragical event recently occurred in the commune of Salavie, (Department of Ain.) on Christmas eve. A butcher of the environs was engaged in despatching an ox, and the animal had received two blows on the head, when breaking the ropes that held him by a gigantic effort, he broke from the slaughter-house and rushed through the village. The public square was full of people who narrowly escaped death. Like lightning the ox cleared a court yard, a garden and an orchard, and finding a door open before him, he entered a house, went through several rooms, and finally dashed into a chamber, where a child was sitting alone.—Imagine the terror of the poor child at the sudden apparition of the infuriated brute, the blood pouring from him in torrents, and obeying no instincts but those of rage and pain. The animal suddenly stopped, lowered his head, and prepared to gore her with his horns.—The girl profited by this momentary pause, and springing to the window with a fearful cry, plunged through it without calculating the distance of her fall. She was, however, caught in the arms of a courageous spectator, and thus saved from destruction.

There was need of despatch, for no sooner had the child been removed out of harm's way, than the animal, freed from the only obstacle which impeded his progress, resumed all his fury and impetuosity, and plunged through the same window. But he was surrounded and secured, during the momentary insensibility caused by his fall, in which he broke one of his horns, and was despatched on the spot.

In Baltimore, the old private grave yard at the southern end of Eutaw street, near the Spring Gardens, is no longer to be a receptacle for the dead. The ground belonged to the family of the Ridgelys, and the first body was deposited there, it is supposed, not less than a hundred and fifty years ago. The extension of improvements in that section of the city, has determined the proprietors of the burial ground to remove the dead bodies there deposited to Greenmount. The work of disinterment is now going on. Many of the bodies have lain there for upwards of a century. They have all been buried in brick encased graves or vaults—which brick was imported from England. The bones of the dead are generally in a sound condition, and on Saturday in removing, what was no doubt the remains of a female, the beautiful and profuse hair which she wore, was found to be in a perfect state of preservation, the teeth sound, and the comb which secured the hair, and the gloves on the hands not much decayed. The body had been in the grave more than sixty years. Other bodies which had been interred more than half a century, were also found in a remarkably perfect state, and all of the memorandums or memorials on the tombs or about the bodies, were recognized by them.

Sword for Gen. Scott.—The sword ordered to be prepared for presentation to Gen. Scott by the Legislature of Louisiana, has been completed by Hyde & Goodrich, of New Orleans. It is surmounted by a spread eagle of gold, grasping an open scroll, on which is inscribed the words, "Mexico Capt."—The grip is octagon shaped, the alternate sides of which are gold and pearl, elegantly engraved and gold studded.—The guard is formed by a heavy gold chain. The shield and cross-piece is made of gold, in a style altogether new and unique. In the centre appears the eagle of Mexico, hating a serpent, surmounted by a brilliant caragorion stone. The scabbard is made of gold, or silver metal, ornamented with solid gold mountings and richly chased designs. In the centre is engraved these words: "Presented by the people of the State of Louisiana to General Winfield Scott, for his gallantry and generalship, exhibited at the siege of Vera Cruz, in the battles of Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Churubusco, Molino del Rey, Chapultepec, and at his final entry into the city of Mexico."

A Young Lady as a Sailor.—Miss Emily Brown, of Albany, N. Y., who left home last week very mysteriously, was captured at Hudson in the dress of a sailor boy, bound to New York. She has been restored to her friends. Her romantic ideas are attributed to insanity.

At Northampton, Mass., a child of Mr. Hopkins was scalded to death in the following manner:—Previous to putting him to bed, the girl having charge of the nursery put a quantity of boiling water into the bathing tub, preparatory to the accustomed ablution of the children, and left the room without qualifying the temperature. The little naked boy, supposing the water ready for his use, jumped into the tub, and was immersed in the boiling water!

It is curious that Shakspeare, though giving us Greeks, Romans, Indians, Moors, Egyptians, Germans, French, Italians, English, Welsh, and Scotch, in no instance, throughout his plays, introduces an Irishman.

FROM YUCATAN.

The New Orleans Picayune has intelligence from Campechy to the 3d ult., received by the United States schooner Falcon. The following is the substance of it.

"The insurrection of the Indians in the State of Yucatan presents now an aspect truly dreadful, and calls for immediate relief. Death and fire mark the progress of the Indians. Every town, hacienda, and rancho is being laid waste by fire. The inhabitants are fleeing to the northern coast. Those who fall into the hands of the savages are tortured to death. Some thousands have taken shelter in the Islands of Cosmel, of Mageres, and of Contoy. The coast between Boca de Cornil and Sisal is flooded with men, women and children from the interior, laid waste, who are wending their way in the direction of Sisal, and embarking, as opportunities offer, for Campechy. From three to four thousand passed, in the course of a few days, the village of Silan, on the coast side, taking the beach as the safest way.—They are in a starved, miserable, and helpless condition; and, as remarkable as it may appear, they are reduced to extreme want, and that too in a country where plenty has always existed. The wealthy families are reduced to poverty, and many have nothing but the scanty clothes on their backs. The Falcon was despatched to the coast to assist in embarking the people. One hundred and twenty-one were received on board and taken to Campechy. They were from Valladolid, and fled at the destruction of Silan. It was said that 25,000 people from the interior had taken refuge in Campechy. The most urgent steps were being made to press every bongo and canoe to the immediate relief of the people along the coast, in order to embark them without delay, as the latest information represented the Indians in from seven to nine leagues of the coast about Silan. The Indian force is variously estimated to be from thirty to fifty thousand, and they have from five to six thousand with arms."

It will be seen by the following appeal to our government from Senor Sierra, that no answer has been vouchsafed in his former notes of the 7th of March and the 3d of April. "In the sacred name of the living God," the wretched people of Yucatan appeal to us, the happy and powerful people of the United States, "to save them from utter extermination," and it seems almost impossible that they should resist it:—

Criticism of Yucatan in Washington, 2

April 13, 1848.

To the Secretary of State of the U. S.;

Sir—Notwithstanding I have not had the honor to receive any answer to the very urgent notes which I directed to the Department of State on the 7th of March last, and on the 3d of the present month, new and still more urgent orders from my government, oblige me again to address the Government of the United States, even at the risk of being considered impertinent, and subjecting myself to the charge of endeavoring to withdraw the attention of the Department from other and more important objects. Yet the actual situation of Yucatan is so overwhelming, so horrible and so desperate, that I cannot do otherwise.—Within the next two months the white race of Yucatan must disappear from the country, unless the protection of the United States should be extended over that too unfortunate people.

I need not waste time in drawing the pitiable and alarming picture which that country presents, according to the last advices I have received, dated the 27th of March, because it would be of an odious and bloody character. In the sacred name of the living God, the afflicted people of Yucatan appeal to the humanity of their happy and more fortunate neighbors, the people of the United States, to save them from utter extermination.—Yucatan only wants arms, ammunition, and a few troops, together with a small quantity of money. I invoke this aid by all those sacred ties which unite the family of men. I request that the demand may be brought to the knowledge of the Representative bodies of the nation, and, above all other things, I ask that you will have the goodness to give me a decisive answer, by which the future conduct of the people of Yucatan may be guided.

There are moments, sir, in which any delay signifies death and extermination! I have the honor to renew, &c., JUSTO SIERRA.

A Hard Head.—A man named Pierre Ramoniel, was arrested in New Orleans on Tuesday for shooting a man named Virgillio Sellaras. After quarrelling some time, the former drew a pistol and shot the other. The ball struck him in the forehead between the two eyes, and, glancing upwards along the right side of the forehead, travelled right round under the skin, and came out at the back of the neck, doing little or no injury.—The surgeon who examined the wound said he never knew or heard of such an escape.

An Iron Bridge has been thrown across the Neva, at St. Petersburg, Russia. It has seven arches of immense span, and weighs about 7,000 tons. It was constructed in England, and the contract price was about half a million of dollars.

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

Arrival of the Acadia.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Acadia, with dates from Liverpool to the 5th April, arrived at Boston yesterday week.

The general commotion on the Continent of Europe is increasing. The insurrection in Lombardy is confirmed, with these additional important features—that the King of Sardinia, at the head of an army of thirty thousand troops, had crossed from Piedmont to Lombardy, issuing a formal declaration of war against Austria, and then marched directly to Milan. The Austrians fled, having been defeated at every point.

The Italian Duchies are all in open insurrection.

Austria proper is entirely disorganized. The Austrian General, Radiski, is afraid to enter Mantua, and, being in want of provisions, will have to capitulate on the appearance of the Sardinian troops. Charles Albert will soon have a disposable force of a quarter of a million of men, and with such an army will not only liberate all Lombardy, but threaten Austria, even at the gates of Vienna.

Savoy has been declared a Republic. In Baden, Wurtemberg and Saxony, liberal governments have been conceded to the people. The triumph of the people of Hanover is complete.

In Prussia, after the bloody scenes at Berlin, the King has promised extensive constitutional reforms; but at the same time is plunged headlong into disputes with the Danes, concerning the affairs of the Duchies, and has also exasperated Russia by encouraging the Poles to erect an independent government at Posen.

Silesia, Breslau, and Lithuania are in an alarming state of convulsion.

It is rumored that 50,000 Cossacks have certainly appeared at Kilest, and serious consequences were anticipated.

The Emperor of Russia has ordered every man in Russian Poland, between the ages of 18 and 35 years, to march to the interior, and is concentrating an army sufficient to crush all attempts to effect a Republic in Poland.

No actual hostilities had taken place in Denmark. Both sides are preparing.

Belgium and Holland are tranquil. All the revolutionary attempts had failed. Turkey, under Russian influence, refuses to acknowledge the French Republic.

Disturbances have occurred at Madrid between the soldiers and the people. Many were killed on both sides. Queen Christina had fled during the conflict.

A Parliament has been constituted in Sicily. The separation from Naples is complete.

The French Government has ordered an army to assemble on the frontiers of Italy to watch the movements. On the 3d ult. Lamartine received Smith O'Brien and the members of the Repeal Association. He made a speech full of vigor and sympathy, and free from any thing offensive to the British Government, declaring the determination not to interfere in any of the internal difficulties of other nations.

Paris was quiet. Tranquility was restored at Lyons. The election of officers of the National Guard resulted generally in favor of republican candidates.

In England and Ireland the greatest excitement exists. Lord John Russell had repeated the determination of the Government to apply its whole weight to maintain order and suppress rebellions, but was willing to remedy any grievances. Accounts from Ireland are more menacing; additional troops were arriving from England. The Repealers in Dublin were equally energetic, and supported by the Provinces, which are electing delegates to a council of three hundred, to assemble at Liverpool, to keep within the limits prescribed by the Convention Act. It was expected that Dublin would be placed under the operation of the recent Arms Act, and that all pikes and arms would be required to be given up. The Repealers openly say, the repeal of the Union is not only sufficient to satisfy the public grievances. A Republic is the only remedy for the evils under which the country groans.

The great Chartist demonstration, to come off on the 10th, has been forbidden by the English Government; all arrangements, however, are going on. A proclamation which had been issued, forbidding the people to attend the meeting, has only increased the excitement and called forth remonstrances from sections of the press hostile to Chartism. All the Chartists themselves are determined to carry out their objects with more ardor than before. They passed unanimous resolutions to hold the meeting, in despite of the Government threats, and at the risk of life to issue counter proclamations and to hold simultaneous meetings in different locations on the day of the great demonstration, and to carry no arms in the procession.

O'Connell has advised the withdrawal of all sums from the various Savings Banks; the sums amount to twenty-five millions of pounds, and would embarrass England more than an armed attack.

Government seems determined to bring matters to an issue at once. Large bodies of cavalry, infantry and artillery are drafted into the metropolis to the extent of more than ten thousand men.

The European Times says, "It is not possible to conjecture how matters may terminate, but our earnest hope is, that the people may have prudence enough to keep out of evil, and the Ministry, prudence enough to concede all the reforms the people demand, compatible franchise.

That your petitioners regard the representation in Parliament, of every man of sound mind, as a right compatible with and sustained by the laws of nature and of God, and that man's privation by his fellow creatures, of such right, is an act, which, if tolerated, evinces the existence of tyranny and injustice upon the one hand, and servility and degradation upon the other.

That your petitioners regard the Reform Bill as unjust, as it restricts the right of citizenship, to one-seventh of the male adult community, and stamps the other six-sevenths with the stigma of political inferiority.

That the system which your petitioners arraign before the judgment of your honorable house, renders seven men subservient to the will, caprice, and domination of one; that it not only establishes the ascendancy of a small minority of the empire, but invests a minority of the small enfranchised fraction, with the power of returning a majority of your honorable house.

That your petitioners, believing the principle of universal suffrage to be based upon those eternal rights of man, which, although kept in abeyance, can be neither alienated nor destroyed, appeal to your honorable house to make such organic reforms in our representative system, as will make that principle the foundation upon which shall stand the Commons House of Parliament of Great Britain.

with the onward march of the times, and the spirit of the British constitution."

SPAIN.—ATTEMPTED REVOLUTION.

An insurrection occurred in Madrid on the night of the 26th March. A plan had been formed to overthrow the ministry by means of an insurrectionary movement, in which it was expected the military would remain passive spectators. The leaders of the movement having subsequently discovered that the troops were determined to resist, countermanded the orders they had given to the people. The latter, however, who had been wrought up to the highest pitch of excitement, declared that they were betrayed, and that they would fight, even without leaders.

They accordingly assembled about 6 o'clock on the afternoon of the 26th, and commenced erecting barricades, which were completed in an incredible short space of time. The fighting commenced at 7 o'clock, and continued without intermission until 3 o'clock in the morning, when the military were successful on all points, and a number of insurgents were captured. 200 civilians and military are said to have been killed, and a vast number wounded. An English gentleman, named Whitwell, was said to be amongst the victims.

The Queen Mother quitted Madrid during the disturbance. The Madrid Gazette of the 27th contains two decrees, the 1st suspending the Constitution throughout the entire monarchy. 2d, Commanding that the insurgents captured during the preceding night shall be tried by court-martial. The Herald says the loss of the rebels exceeds 150 wounded and 30 killed, although no official date has yet been published.

The prisoners to be tried by the Council of War are 246. The Council of War has condemned to death two of the prisoners made on the 26th. The Queen has, however, pardoned them. Search was made at the house of M. Salamanca, who has eluded the search made for him. The arrest of MM. Olozaga and Mendizabala was reported, but without foundation.

RUSSIA.

Manifesto of the Emperor Nicholas.

The following has been published at St. Petersburg, and received with the greatest enthusiasm.

Manifesto of the Emperor.—After the benefits of a long peace the West of Europe finds itself at this moment suddenly given over to perturbations, which threaten with ruin and overthrow all equal powers, and the whole social system.

Insurrection and anarchy, the offspring of France, soon crossed the German frontier, and have spread themselves in every direction with an audacity which has gained new force in proportion to the concessions of the governments.

The devastating plague has at last attacked our allies, the Empire of Austria and the Kingdom of Prussia, and to-day, in its blind fury, menaces our Russia.

that Russia which God has confided to our care. But Heaven forbid that this should be. Faithful to the example handed down from our ancestors, having first invoked the aid of the Omnipotent, we are ready to encounter our enemies, from whatever side they may present themselves, and without sparing our own person, we will know how, indissolubly united to our holy country, to defend the honor of the Russian name and the inviolability of our territory.

We are convinced that every Russian, that every one of our faithful subjects will respond with joy to the call of his sovereign. Our ancient war-cry—for our faith, our sovereign, and our country—will once again lead us on the path of victory, and then with sentiments of humble gratitude, as now with feelings of holy hope, we will all cry with one voice, God is on our side.

DEMONSTRATIONS BY THE PEOPLE.

Remonstrances have been addressed to the Provisional Government, by the Diplomatic Agents of Belgium, Prussia, and Austria, for allowing Belgians, Germans and Poles, to make public demonstrations against their respective Governments.

M. Lamartine replied, that the French Government had no intention of interfering against those Governments, but that it could not deprive their subjects in Paris, of the liberty of freely expressing their sentiments. With respect to the Poles, he is stated to have boldly declared that France felt the greatest sympathy for their cause, and would not be unwilling to aid them to regain their nationality and liberty.

THE CHARTIST PETITION.

The following is the Petition, which the Chartists were to present to Parliament on the 10th April, and for which purpose a procession of 50,000 persons was expected to meet in London.

To the Hon the Commons of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled.

We, the undersigned, inhabitants of the British Isles, and subjects of the British Crown, thus avail ourselves of the constitutional privilege of submitting the consideration of our political rights and wrongs to your honorable house, in the hope that they will receive from you that degree of attention which the importance of the one, and the oppressive nature of the other, demand from the guardians of the civil, social, and religious rights of the people.

Your petitioners declare that the great end of all governmental institutions, should be the protection of life, the security of property, the promotion of education and morality, and the diffusion of happiness among all classes.

That your petitioners consider the only legitimate basis of an equitable government, is the expression of the mind of the whole male adult population, of the whole male adult population, through the untrammelled agency of the franchise.

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From the New York Tribune

THE PRESIDENCY—MR. CLAY.

There are some conspicuous journals, we avoid personal controversy by not naming them—which reason with regard to the Presidency in a manner by no means complimentary to their associates in the Whig cause. They say in substance, "You will elect Mr. Clay's nomination, but you can never elect him—he will be defeated." In other words, "The Delegates whom the Whigs are sending to their National Convention don't know how to select a candidate—they should come to us and be enlightened." Why is this so readily assumed?

Is it not the former presumption that the Delegates understand public sentiment quite as well as their volunteer instructors? If the people do not confide their real sentiments to their Delegates, to whom will they entrust them? The venerable book of Job speaks of a set who easily assumed that they were the People, and that Wisdom would die with them; and though the men he had in his eye are dead, their race seems by no means to be extinct.

For our own part we do not know of one Clay Delegate (and we believe no others have yet been chosen from our State) who does not go to Philadelphia in the full conviction that Henry Clay is the choice of his District, and can get more votes in it than any other man who has been named for the position. Such being the state of things among their immediate constituents, they go to Philadelphia resolved to support Mr. Clay.

Suppose a majority of the Delegates should come together thus instructed or prepossessed, will not the presumption be very strong that he is the very man who should be nominated? Who would dispute this conclusion if the object of preference were any body else than Henry Clay?

Do we speak unreasonably? Is there any thing of fanaticism or man-worship in what we offer? Suppose a majority of Delegates shall prove favorable to some one else than Mr. Clay, will not that one be fairly entitled to the benefit of the presumption we have indicated?

How are we to determine who is our candidate if not in this way? If the Whigs of two-thirds of the Union shall send Delegates to say that they want Henry Clay for their candidate and can poll more votes for him than for any other Whig, how could a candidate be proved strong if that does not prove him so?

There are a few journals, and we deeply regret it, which have seen fit to speak of Mr. Clay's late Card consenting that his name shall be submitted with others to the Whig National Convention, in terms at once disrespectful and unjust.

Mr. Clay asks nothing, solicits nothing, at the hands of the Whig party. He has done nothing and will do nothing, to promote his own nomination. He had resolved to decline pre-emptorily, when large numbers of most respectable and eminent Whigs met him and said, "Mr. Clay, this must not be! We shall fall into disunion and confusion if we leave the field. We can elect you President, and no other Whig. You must stand by us." Thus urged, Mr. Clay has simply said, "Well, gentlemen, I will submit the whole matter unreservedly to the action and decision of the Whig National Convention." Is not that the right course? He claims nothing, assumes nothing, dictates nothing. He simply refuses to decide whether his name is wanted, or to withhold it if wanted. He wields no official power or patronage in his own behalf or otherwise. He simply stands still while others decide. Should another be preferred, see if that other has a heartier supporter than Henry Clay. And should he be preferred, what Whig can more deserve the hearty co-operation of other candidates and their friends?

We submit the whole matter to the Convention, and mean hereafter to say little beyond chronicling the developments throughout the Union. Let us be considerate, forbearing and just. We shall come together at last, and it is unwise to stray too far apart now.

The Runaway Slaves.—A letter from Washington says, about fifty of the slaves were sold for the extreme South, on Sunday, and they were men, women and children—put into a car attached to the Baltimore train, en route for the cotton and sugar plantations of the States along the Mexican Gulf. Thus, in every way, this late kidnapping operation has resulted disagreeably to all parties, and perhaps most disagreeably to the poor negroes, who for all that we know, may have been destined by the philanthropic captain of the schooner, for Brazil and a market, instead of that liberty which they expected in the North.

The last American Victory.—News has been received at Queretaro of a great battle between the American and Mexican forces at Chihuahua, of which we have the following account.

A severe conflict took place on the 16th of March, at Rosales, about sixty miles from Chihuahua, between the American and Mexican troops. The Governor of the State and all the officers in the action were taken prisoners. The conflict commenced at 9 o'clock in the morning, and continued until 6 in the evening. Many were killed and wounded on both sides. Fourteen pieces of artillery, and more than a thousand muskets were captured. On the 7th (concludes the account) the American forces were allowed to sack the place, and accordingly drove their wagons to the houses, and took off what they wanted, or what was of any use to them.

It must be borne in mind that this is the Mexican side of the story.

WRECK OF THE STEAMER NIAGARA.—A report is given from New York, that the steamer Niagara, on Friday week, with the following cargo, left New York for Philadelphia.

At 9 o'clock, A. M., of that day, the magnificent steamer Niagara left Oswego for Rochester, with nine hundred passengers, including a number of ladies.

The gale rose, and continued to increase in violence until she got within about 4 miles of the port at the mouth of the river, when the rudder of the steamer was carried away, and the boat became unmanageable. An attempt was made by force of steam to run the boat inside the port, but there being nothing to steer with, it failed. By means of ropes, chains, &c., a temporary rudder was constructed, and a second and third attempt was made to gain the river, but without success, and the captain then gave orders to put out into the Lake, in order that they might have abundance of sea-room.

The wind was now blowing a perfect hurricane, the boat rocking to and fro, and the waves dashing every instant over the deck. When the boat had got about eight miles from shore, to increase their perils, the smoke-pipe was carried away, and as a consequence, the fire had to be put out. This was about five o'clock P. M. Without steam to propel or rudder to guide the boat, it will be readily supposed that the alarm on board was great, which was doubtly increased by the plunging of the boat, the rattling of the broken mirrors and dishes, the dashing back and forth of sofas, settees, chairs, tables, stands, &c., as the steamer rocked to and fro by the violence of the wind, while the waves continued to pour an avalanche of water in at every aperture.

The situation was indeed one of extreme peril. The passengers were enabled to walk with the greatest difficulty, and in most cases were obliged to go upon their hands and knees, in passing back and forth.

The anchor was immediately thrown overboard, and for some three or four hours the boat continued to drift with the wind and waves, being driven towards the shore, and about three o'clock yesterday morning she grounded violently, about half a mile west of the pier, and some fifteen or twenty rods from the shore, where she now lies almost a complete wreck. The passengers were kept upon the constant watch throughout the night, many of them suffering intensely from the water and cold. About sunrise yesterday morning they were all safely landed on the shore by means of the yawl, and properly cared for by families residing near at hand. For twenty-four hours they had not tasted a mouthful of food, and during a portion of that time had been drenched to the skin with water.

The Niagara was a magnificent craft, and one of the best, if not the best sea boat on the lake. She was built only three years since, and is valued at \$60,000.

Horrible Death from Hydrophobia.—The Philadelphia papers continue to chronicle cases of hydrophobia in that region, and add another deplorable death. The Bulletin, of Saturday, says:

"A gentleman by the name of Wm. Knight, residing in Francis street, Francisville, was bitten by his own dog, about nine weeks since. Three days ago, he showed symptoms of illness. On Thursday night, Dr. Harshbarn, by pouring water from one basin to another, ascertained that the man had the heart-rending disease of hydrophobia. When a bare tea-spoonful was offered to him he would howl convulsively. He continued to suffer all day yesterday, and last evening, about 8 o'clock, he rushed to the door, when six stout men wrapped him in bed quilts, and tied him with a clothes line. He could not speak, was frothing at the mouth, and between 9 and 10 o'clock he expired.

"Mr. Knight is the gentleman who went to Austria as the superintendent of Mr. Norris, of Philadelphia, in the contract Mr. N. had made for building locomotives for that government. It is about three months since he returned from Europe. His dog was in the habit of playfully taking off his hat. He took off his muzzle for him to do this, but the animal instead of playing as he had been wont, licked him with his tongue, and then bit him in the face.

"A boy was suffering this morning, in 'Texas,' near the Girard College, with hydrophobia. He has been sick since Tuesday last. The sufferer was bitten by a dog a few weeks since. His case being considered past all medical relief, the awful question of smothering him to end his sufferings, was under consideration when our informant left. Oh! 'Horrible!'"

The Rochester Daily Advertiser states that Mr. Zachary Potter and his aged father, have left for England to take possession of an estate which some hundred and thirty years ago was leased for ninety-nine years by their immediate ancestor, Martin Potter. The land was then only a farm, but the town of Shields now stands upon it, and the value of the estate is increased to \$15,000,000, besides some thirty years of rents which have accrued to the Church in the absence of the lawful heir. Proposals for a compromise have been offered by the parties in possession.

In Western Virginia, it is advertised that a man of family who will move on, can have 50 acres of land for nothing. The settler to have the privilege of buying from the owner 100 or more acres at 25¢ per acre, or \$1 per acre, payable in two, three or four years.

COMMUNICATED.

Conference Meeting.

At an adjourned meeting of the Conferees of Adams and York Counties, convened at the house of Michael Hoffman, in the borough of Gettysburg, on Monday the 24th day of April, 1848, for the purpose of nominating an Elector for President and Vice President of the United States, and also to appoint a Delegate to the Whig Convention to assemble at Philadelphia in June next—the following gentlemen presented their credentials, and were duly admitted in the Conference—Dr. ROBERT NABINGER, RICHARD SPANGLER, and JACOB LAWMASTER, (substitute) from the county of York; and JOSEPH FISK, JOHN BROOKS, and H. J. SCHUBERT, (substitute), from Adams county.

On motion, JACOB LAWMASTER, of York county, was called to the Chair, and H. J. SCHUBERT, of Adams county, appointed Secretary.

Dr. NABINGER offered the following Preamble and Resolution, which the Conference refused to adopt—ayes 3, nays 3.

Resolved, That the Conferees from York and Adams counties, appointed to nominate a Whig, Elector of President and Vice President of the United States, and to appoint a Delegate to the Whig National Convention, to meet in Philadelphia on the 7th of June next, could not agree at their first meeting on the 20th ult., by reason of their instructions and opinions of eligibility being in favor of different candidates for the Presidency; and whereas, each county continues to await the result of the conference, without having taken any further action in reference to the difficulty—a difficulty which is insurmountable by the Conferees, so long as they consider themselves bound by their instructions; and being sincerely desirous that the district shall be fairly represented in the Convention, and their deliberations not entirely without use; therefore, be it

Resolved, That—of York county, be the Elector from the 15th Congressional district, and that—be the Delegate to the Whig National Convention; the votes of the said Delegate to be given for, and his efforts in the Convention to be directed and made in behalf of the nomination of such candidate as he shall be instructed to support at meetings to be held, respectively, for York county, in the borough of York, and for Adams county, in Gettysburg—said meetings to take place simultaneously on the 1st day of May next.

On motion, Dr. WILLIAM MILYARNE, of York county, was nominated as the Elector of President and Vice President of the United States from the 15th Congressional District.

On motion, Dr. DAVID HORNOR, of Adams county, was appointed the Delegate to the Whig National Convention to assemble at Philadelphia in June next.

Mr. LAWMASTER offered the following resolution, which was negatived—ayes 2, nays 2.

Resolved, That the Delegate just appointed be and he is hereby instructed to vote for HENRY CLAY, in the National Convention.

Mr. SPANGLER then offered the following, which was adopted—ayes 4, nays 1, (the President not voting.)

Resolved, That the Delegate just now appointed to the National Convention, is hereby left free and untrammelled in his votes for President and Vice President, in the National Convention, and that he is at liberty to cast his vote for the man whom he thinks best calculated to carry out Whig principles, and insure the success of the Whig party.

On motion of H. J. SCHUBERT, it was Resolved, That we, the Conferees now assembled, do hereby pledge ourselves, and the constituents of our respective counties, to abide the decision of the Whig National Convention, and that whether the choice of that Convention fall upon the great statesman of the West, HENRY CLAY—the gallant and sea-covered veteran of 1812, and conqueror of Mexico, WINFELD SCOTT—or any other true Whig, we pledge our hearty and undivided support to the candidate so nominated, and that we will fight the campaign of 1848 with such enthusiasm, zeal and determination, as shall astonish and dismay our political enemies.

On motion, Resolved, That the proceedings of this Conference meeting be signed by the President and Secretary, and that they be published in all the Whig papers of the District.

JACOB LAWMASTER, President.
H. J. SCHUBERT, Secretary.

From the New York Tribune

THE PRESIDENCY—MR. CLAY.

There are some conspicuous journals, we avoid personal controversy by not naming them—which reason with regard to the Presidency in a manner by no means complimentary to their associates in the Whig cause. They say in substance, "You will elect Mr. Clay's nomination, but you can never elect him—he will be defeated." In other words, "The Delegates whom the Whigs are sending to their National Convention don't know how to select a candidate—they should come to us and be enlightened." Why is this so readily assumed?

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LITERARY CONTEST.
THE Phrenokosmian and Philomathian Societies of Pennsylvania College, will hold their Annual LITERARY CONTEST, on Wednesday Evening, April 26th. The exercises will consist of Essays, Orations, and a Debate on the following question: "If new State Territory be annexed to the Union, should it be dissolved?" The friends of Literature and the public generally, are invited to attend.
J. K. MILLER,
H. M. BICKEL,
W. C. GILBERT,
S. C. WELLS,
C. H. HEINZ,
Joint Committee of the Societies
April 3.

A CARD.
THE Summer Session of the New Oxford College & Medical Institute for 1815, will open in its various branches on MONDAY the 10th of April inst., and continue till the 1st day of October following.
Prices for Tuition as heretofore, viz: \$10 in the College, and \$20 in the Medical Department; payment in advance—(No extra charges whatever.)
For Pupils sent from a distance, the Principal will, if desired, procure board, washing and mending, in respectable houses, for \$75 per annum, payable quarterly in advance.
Parents and Guardians, who wish their sons or wards to receive a thorough education, without endangering their physical or moral health, are invited to come and examine the Institute personally, since the evidence of our own senses is more to be relied upon, than any other.
M. D. G. PETER, M. D., Principal.
New Oxford Institute,
April 11, 1815.

GETTYSBURG FEMALE SEMINARY.
THE Trustees of the Gettysburg Female Seminary, incorporated by the Legislature, have reopened the Institution, under the care of Miss M. CAMPBELL, as instructor. A few pupils will be received, in addition to those now in the Seminary.
Reference may be had to either of the Trustees, who are Rev. S. S. Schuette, D. D., Rev. J. C. Watson, D. D., Prof. S. Baughner, J. B. M'Pherson, Esq., J. A. Thompson, Esq., Dr. D. Horner, J. B. Danner, Esq., Hon. M. McClean, and R. G. Harper.
Gettysburg, Feb. 7.

LAW AND LAND OFFICE, IN WISCONSIN.
ERASTUS W. DRURY and JOHN A. EASTMAN, partners, under the firm of Drury & Eastman, at Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, Attorneys, Counselors, and Solicitors, and General Land Brokers, for the purchase and sale of Lands, and entry of Land Warrants, situated in the centre of that beautiful region around Lake Winnebago, offer their services to the public, and invite correspondence from Land Brokers and Buyers. They refer to Dr. C. H. Van Patten, Hon. John H. Tweedy, Messrs. Chubb & Schneck, Hon. Senator Phelps, Hon. Edmund Burke, Hon. S. R. Hobbie, and Hon. Richard M. Young.
March 6.

LAW NOTICE.
James G. Reed,
Lately from Pittsburgh, designs making Gettysburg his permanent place of residence, and to pursue there the practice of the Law. He has made arrangements with his father JOHN REED, Esq., of Carlisle, to have his aid and assistance in all such cases as may require it. He will be found at all times at his Office, on the south side of the Public Square, two doors west of the "Sentinel" office.
April 10.

W. B. McQUEEN, ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OFFICE South East Corner of the Franklin House, formerly occupied as Sheriff's Office, by Geo. W. McClellan, Esq.
Dec. 27.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.
THE undersigned having formed a Partnership for the practice of the Law, will attend the Courts of York and Adams, and will visit the neighboring Counties, if desired.
Office in Gettysburg, between the Bank and Public Offices, where one of the firm may at all times be found, and where communications will receive prompt attention.
JAMES COOPER,
R. G. McCREARY.
June 21.

D. McCONAUGHY, ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OFFICE in the Southwest Corner of the Public Square, one door west of George Arnold's Store, formerly occupied as a Law Office by John McConaughy, Esq. deceased. He solicits, and by prompt and faithful attention to business in his profession, it will be his endeavor to merit confidence and patronage.
D. McConaughy will also attend promptly all business entrusted to him as
AGENT AND SOLICITOR
For Patents and Pensions.
He has made arrangements through which he can furnish very desirable facilities to applicants, and entirely relieve them from the necessity of a journey to Washington, on application to him personally or by letter.
Gettysburg, April 5.

LAW NOTICE.
J. REED, of Carlisle,
Takes notice his respects to his friends, and informs them that he has made arrangements to continue to practice as usual in the Court of Adams county, under the new regulation of the times for holding them.
Feb. 2.

CHEAPEST IN THE WORLD!
Steam Refined Sugar Candies,
125 CENTS PER POUND, WHOLESALE.
J. J. RICHARDSON, No. 42 Market Street, Philadelphia, takes pleasure in informing the public, that he still continues to sell his very superior Steam Refined CANDY at the low price of \$12 50 per 100 pounds, and the quality is equal to any manufactured in the United States.
He also offers all kinds of goods in the Confectionary and Fruit line at corresponding low prices, as quick sales and small profits are the order of the day.
Call or send your orders, and you cannot fail to be satisfied. Don't forget the number, 42 Market Street, Philadelphia.
J. J. RICHARDSON.
March 6.

NEW CLOCK AND WATCH ESTABLISHMENT.
ALEX. BRAZIER
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his Clock and Watch Establishment from Tanytown, Md., to Gettysburg, at the stand lately occupied by Jackson Marmize, deceased, where he will be pleased to wait upon all who may favor him with their patronage. He will keep on hand a general assortment of
CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY,
which will be sold on the most reasonable terms. Clocks, Watches, &c. will be repaired at the most reasonable prices, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. Having been engaged in the business for a number of years, he hopes, by industry, and particular attention to his customers, to merit a share of public patronage.
Gettysburg, Oct. 12.

COACH MAKING.
THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the public that he continues the COACH MAKING BUSINESS, in all its various branches, at his Old Stand in York street, (formerly Buckingham's) where he has on hand, and will manufacture to order
CARRIAGES,
Buggies, Jersey Wagons, &c. all of the best materials, and by the best of workmen. He calls and judges for yourselves.
LEONARD STOUGHLIN,
Gettysburg, April 20.

Garden, Field, & Flower SEEDS.
ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, PLANTS, ROOTS, &c., &c.
FOR sale every day, in the MARKET, below Sixth street, nearly opposite the Schuylkill Bank, Philadelphia, a splendid collection of the above, comprising Evergreens, Trees, Shrubs, Roses, hardy and perpetual blooming Plants. Also—Flower Roots, Dahlias, &c.; with all kinds of Vegetable Roots and Plants, as Asparagus, Rhubarb, Herbs, Currants, Raspberries, and every variety appertaining to a Vegetable and Flower Garden and Pleasure Grounds.
S. MAUPAY, Seedman.
Communications can be addressed to the subscriber, RUSSELL & P. O., Philadelphia Co. Seeds supplied, Wholesale and Retail, of my own growth, of crop 1847, and warranted genuine.
Philadelphia, March 13.

UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, PARASOLETTES, AND Walking Cane Umbrellas.
WILLIAM H. RICHARDSON, STEAM FACTORY.
The only one in the United States,
NO. 104 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
MERCHANTS are respectfully informed, that I continue to Manufacture all the above goods, by the aid of steam, notwithstanding the great opposition of parties opposed to the introduction of expensive improvements. My assortment is complete, and prices so low, as to give entire satisfaction.
If there is an Umbrella store next door, of nearly the same name, it is important you should remember
Wm. H. Richardson,
Steam Factory, and PATENTEE of the WALKING CANE UMBRELLA.
SIGN OF THE LADY AND EAGLE,
No. 104 Market Street, Philadelphia.
Attention is requested to the celebrated WALKING CANE UMBRELLA, a neat and beautiful article, combining all the advantages of a CASE and UMBRELLA.

TO PURCHASERS OF IRON AND STEEL.
THE subscribers, Importers and Dealers in Foreign and American Iron, beg leave to call the attention of purchasers of IRON and STEEL, to the new assortment of Swedish, Norwegian, Russian, Cable and Common English Iron, which they now have and are constantly receiving from Europe direct. Also, American Iron, consisting of Hoop, Band, Steel &c., English, Russian and American Steel Iron; Small Round and Square Iron, from 3 lbs. and upwards; Bolts and Nuts, Iron, Horse Shoe and Nail Rods, and various sizes; Locomotive Iron and Railroad Iron, Angle Iron, Half-Round Iron, &c. Spring and Blistered Steel from best plants of Sweden, Iron, Cast and Steel, &c., all of which they offer at the lowest rates, for cash, or at six months for approved reference, and to which they invite the attention of purchasers before replenishing their stocks.
Also, HIG and BLOOM IRON received on commission, on which advances will be made.
FARPS & BRINK,
Iron and Steel Merchants,
117 North Water Street, North Del. Avenue, Philadelphia, March 20.

STEAM MARBLE WORKS.
Ridge Road, above Spring Garden street, PHILADELPHIA.
THIS extensive establishment is erected on an improved plan, and by the aid of Steam Power manufactures all kinds of plain and Ornamental MARBLE WORK, in a superior style, at the lowest prices.
The largest and best assortment of MARBLE MANTELS, Imported Parlor and Garden, STATUARY, VASES and FOUNTAINS, TILES for floors, &c., may be seen at the Ware Rooms, to which the attention of the public is respectfully invited.
Marble Cutters supplied at all times with any number of finished Mantels and Table Tops Italian Tombs and Monuments cut to sizes or finished—also constantly on hand a large assortment of American Grave Stones in the rough or finished, Marble in the block, &c.
JOHN BAIRD,
Ridge Road, above Spring Garden Street,
March 27.

Choice, Popular & Standard Books.
For sale at Philadelphia and New York prices.
Ladies and Gentlemen of Adams county, of every vicinity are respectfully invited to call at the Cheap Book Store of KELLER KURTZ 1400s east of the Court-house, opposite the Bank, and examine a large assortment of valuable Books just received from the extensive Publishing House of George, Elliot & Co., among which are the following:
The Epistles of Modern Holiness, illustrated and edited by S. M. Stone, 2 vols. in 1 vol. 12mo. cloth. Just published.
We cannot but regard this work, in whatever light we view it in reference to its design, as one of the most masterly productions of the age, and fitted to unravel one of the most fondly cherished and dangerous of all ancient or modern errors. God must bless such a work, armed with his own truth, and doing force and moral battle against black infidelity, which would bring his majesty and word down to the tribunal of human reason, for condemnation and annihilation. —Honey Spectator.
Life of General Taylor, by J. Ross Fry and R. T. Connel, with beautiful illustrations, designed by Parley, 1 vol. 12mo. cloth gilt. —Just published.
It is by far the fullest and most interesting biography of Gen. Taylor we have ever seen —Review of (Whig) Chronicle.
On the whole, we are satisfied that this volume is the most comprehensive one yet published —Herald's Merchants' Magazine.
General Taylor and his Staff, with portraits and other beautiful illustrations, 1 vol. 12mo. cloth gilt. —Just published.
General Scott and his Staff, with portraits and other beautiful illustrations, 1 vol. 12mo. cloth gilt. —Just published.
The Life and Opinions of Tristram Shandy, Gentlemen, comprising the humorous adventures of Uncle Toby and Corporal Trum, by L. Sterne, beautifully illustrated by Parley, 1 vol. 12mo. cloth.
A Sentimental Journey, by L. Sterne, illustrated as above, by Parley, stitched.
Camp Life of a Volunteer, by "One who has seen the Elephant," &c.
Byron's Works, in 1 vol. 8vo. including all his suppressed and attributed Poems, with six beautiful engravings.
Josephus's Works, 2 vols. 8vo. sheep gilt.
A variety of Bibles and Hymn Books—fine editions; The Rural Register and Almanac for Gardeners; The American Chesterfield; The Daughter's own Book; Life of Commodore Paul Jones, 87 illustrations; Weems' Life of Washington, Jackson, and Marion; Winchester's Family Prayers; The New Testament, royal 8vo. large type, new edition for Families; Biggins' Natural History, 60 plates; Dr. Rosenberger's series of School Books, &c. &c. Books not on hand, furnished and delivered in any quantity at short notice, and at the lowest prices, with a general assortment of Miscellaneous and Theological Books.
Teachers and Parents will bear in mind that I keep a constant supply of all the School and College Books now in use, and that my prices are much lower than the regular prices. Also, Writing Paper, Plain and Fancy Note Paper and Envelopes; Steel Pens of the most approved make; Sealing Wax and stationery in general, at reduced prices at KELLER KURTZ'S Cheap Book Store, opposite the Bank, April 10.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.
THE subscriber, having been appointed Assignee of ELI COVER, of Monahan township, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said Cover, to call and settle the same; and those persons having claims, are requested to present the same to the subscriber.
THOMAS BLOCHER, Assignee.
March 27.

Sickness in Children.
AND the suffering which they undergo from "worms," often tend to a fatal termination, while the cause is never suspected. Offensive breath, picking at the nose, grinding the teeth during sleep, starting in sleep with fright and screaming, troublesome cough, and liveliness, are among some of the prominent symptoms of the presence of Worms. A timely use of
Sherman's Worm Lozenges
will immediately remove all these unpleasant symptoms, and restore to perfect health. Sister Ignatius, Superior of the Catholic Hall Orphan Asylum, has added in testimony in their favor, to the thousands which have gone before. She states that there are over 100 children in the Asylum, and that they have been in the habit of using Sherman's Lozenges, and she has always found them to be attended with the most beneficial effects. They have been proved to be infallible in over 400,000 cases.
Influenza, Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Tightness of the Lungs or Chest may be cured. Rev. Dennis Anthony was very low from Consumption. Jonathan Howarth, the celebrated Locomotive Engineer, was reduced to the verge of the grave by rising blood. Rev. Mr. Dunbar, of New York, the Rev. Mr. De Fare, &c., &c., in the western part of this State, Rev. Sebastian Streeter, of Boston, the wife of Erasmus Dible, Esq., of Moravia, and hundreds of others, have been relieved and cured by proper use of
Sherman's Cough Lozenges,
and no medicine has ever been so efficacious in the cure of these diseases, or which can be recommended with more confidence. They allay all itching, remove the cough, promote expectoration, remove the cause, and produce the most happy and lasting effects.
HEADACHE.
Fulmination of the Heat, Lowness of Spirits, Sensitiveness, Dependence, Faintness, Chills, Spasms, Cramps of the Stomach, Sameness of Food, &c., &c., also all the distressing symptoms arising from free living, or a night of dissipation, are quickly and immediately removed by using
Sherman's Camphor Lozenges.
They act speedily and relieve in a very short space of time, giving tone and vigor to the system, and causing a refreshing sleep, and inducing great mental and bodily vigor.

RHEUMATISM.
Weak Back, pain and weakness in the Breast, Back, Limbs, and other parts of the body, are speedily and effectually relieved by Sherman's Poor Man's Plaster, which costs only 12 1/2 cts., and is within the reach of all. So it has become the reputation of this article, that one million will not begin to supply the annual demand. It is acknowledged to be the best strengthening plaster in the world.
SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.
Dr. Sherman's Poor Man's Plaster has his name with directions printed on the back of the plaster, and a true sample of the Doctor's written name and the directions.
Price 25 cts. per box.
For sale by
S. M. U. BUEHLER,
General Agent, Gettysburg, and
S. Berlin, Lattimore, E. J. Owens, M. Sher, Lattimore, Lilly & Riley, New Oxford; Wm. Bittinger, Abington; Wm. Wolf, East Berlin; D. S. Miller, do; D. M. C. White, Hampton; Ephraim Zuck, New Chester; J. Brinkerhoff, Fairfield; A. Scott, Cashington; Thomas M'Knight, M'Kightsville; Peter M'Kieley, Marmasburg; J. F. Lower, Arenasville; John M'Knight, Bendville; E. Stadel, Centerville; J. S. Hollinger, Healthsburg; Dr. Stewart, Petersburg; A. & J. Wells, Wellsville; and D. Newcomer, Bragtown.
Feb. 7.

SHERIFFALTY.
To the Citizens of Adams County
I HAVE been induced, by the encouragement and representations of numerous friends, to announce myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF (subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention.) Should I be nominated and elected, my best efforts shall be directed to a faithful and proper discharge of the duties of the office.
DANIEL MINNICH,
Lattimore township, March 13.

To the Citizens of Adams County.
FELLOW CITIZENS—I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF at the next General Election, (subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention) and respectfully solicit your support. If nominated and elected, I will endeavor to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity.
AARON COX,
Lattimore township, Feb. 25.

To the Voters of Adams County.
HERLEY again announces himself a candidate for the office of SHERIFF (subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention) and respectfully solicits your support. If nominated and elected, I will endeavor to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity.
DAVID M' MURDIE,
Franklin township, Feb. 25.

To the Citizens of Adams County.
I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, at the next election, (subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention) and respectfully solicit your support. Should I be nominated and elected, my best efforts shall be directed to a faithful and proper discharge of the duties of the office with fidelity.
WILLIAM FICKES,
Reading township, Feb. 14.

To the Citizens of Adams County.
FELLOW CITIZENS—I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF at the next General Election, (subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention) and respectfully solicit your support. If nominated and elected, I will endeavor to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity.
EPHRAIM SWOPE,
Germany township, Feb. 21.

Friends and Fellow Citizens of Adams County.
ENCOURAGED by my friends, and suffering under the loss of my right arm, I offer myself a candidate for the Office of Sheriff, at the ensuing election, (subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention) and respectfully solicit your support. If nominated and elected, my best efforts shall be brought into action to discharge the duties of the office faithfully.
LEONARD MELVEE,
Huntington township, March 6.

PROTHONOTARY
SUBJECT to the decision of the County Convention, I again offer myself as a candidate for the office of PROTHONOTARY. Thankful for the liberal encouragement I received at the last nomination for the office of Prothonotary, I respectfully solicit the support of my fellow citizens.
GEO. W. MCLELLAN,
Feb. 21.

To the Public generally.
Fellow Citizens and Friends:
I RESPECTFULLY inform you that I announce myself as a candidate for the office of PROTHONOTARY of Adams county, at the next election, (subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention) and respectfully solicit your support. Should I receive the nomination and be elected, I will discharge the duties of said office with fidelity, and to the best of my ability.
JOHN PICKING,
East Berlin, Feb. 21.

To the Independent Voters of Adams County.
FRIENDS and Fellow Citizens—I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the Office of Prothonotary of Adams county, (subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention) and respectfully solicit your support. Should I be nominated and elected, I will discharge the duties of the office with fidelity, and to the best of my ability.
WM. W. PAXTON,
March 6.

CLERK OF THE COURTS.
To the Voters of Adams county.
FELLOW CITIZENS—Through the persuasion of numerous friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of CLERK OF THE COURTS, (subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention) and respectfully solicit your support. If nominated and elected, I will endeavor to discharge the duties incumbent on me, to the best of my ability.
EDEN NORRIS,
Straban township, March 27.

To the Voters of Adams County.
FELLOW CITIZENS—I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of CLERK OF THE COURTS, (subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention) and respectfully solicit their support, with the assurance that, if nominated and elected, the favor shall be acknowledged by a faithful and proper discharge of the duties of the office.
H. BENWIDDE,
Feb. 21.

LIST OF RETAILERS
Of Goods, Wares & Merchandise,
Within the County of Adams, returned and classified by the undersigned, Appraiser of Mercantile Taxes, in accordance with the Act of April 22, 1815—for the year 1815:
CLASS. DEALERS. LICENSE.

Borough of Gettysburg.
13. David Middlecott, \$10 00
14. Cobean & King, 7 00
14. John M. Stevenson & Co., 7 00
12. George Arnold, 12 50
9. Samuel Fahnstock, 25 00
14. George Little, 7 00
14. Marcus Samson, 7 00
13. David Ziegler, 10 00
13. Henry Sell, 10 00
14. Samuel H. Buehler, 7 00
Keller Kurtz, 7 00
Cumberland Township.
14. John Weikert, 7 00
14. Wm. B. Riley, 7 00
Straban Township.
13. Abraham King, 10 00
14. David Shull, 7 00
14. Ephraim Zuck, 7 00
Mennell Township.
11. James Snodgrass, 7 00
14. Jesse Houck, 7 00
11. Edward Haley, 7 00
14. John Burkholder, 7 00
11. John M'Knight, 7 00
14. O. P. House, 7 00
14. Henry W. Cauffman, 7 00
14. Abel T. Wright, 7 00
14. Peter Huleck, 7 00
Tyrone Township.
14. Jacob Hollinger, 7 00
14. David Deatruck, 7 00
14. Jesse Cline, 7 00
Hamilton Township.
14. Jacob S. Hillebrand, 7 00
14. Charles Spangler, 7 00
14. John Anlaugh, 7 00
14. Wm. Walt, 7 00
14. John R. E., 7 00
14. John Heagy, 7 00
Franklin Township.
14. Abraham Scott, 7 00
14. Thomas J. Cooper, 7 00
14. Philip Haun, 7 00
14. Jacob Loxer, 7 00
14. Peter M'Kieley, 7 00
14. Strick & Wigmore, 7 00
14. Bacher & Hoover, 7 00
Hamilton Township.
14. Jacob Bunkerhoff, 10 00
14. John Heagy, 7 00
14. C. T. Wootley, 7 00
14. Jacob Heagy, 7 00
Liberty Township.
14. John Nunnemaker, 7 00
14. Joseph & J. Rodemissen, 7 00
Huntingdon Township.
12. Wm. & B. Gardner, 12 50
13. Hollinger & Fence, 19 00
13. John B. M'Creary, 10 00
12. Wm. Keitwell, 7 00
14. Jacob A. Myers, 7 00
Lattimore Township.
13. David Newcomer, 10 00
Berwick Township.
13. Jacob Martin, 10 00
13. Lilly & Riley, 10 00
11. B. Sullivan, 7 00
14. John Clunk, 7 00
Berwick Borough.
14. Ambrose M. Farland, 7 00
14. Wm. Bittinger, 7 00
14. Eichelberger & Hollinger, 7 00
Mountpleasant Township.
12. John Miller, 12 50
14. John Shealy, 7 00
14. Jonathan Young, 7 00
Huntingdon Township.
14. William Walker, 7 00
14. Simon Reeder, 7 00
Reading Township.
14. David White, 7 00
14. Jacob Anlaugh, jr., 7 00
Germany Township.
13. Henry Schriver, 10 00
13. Sneeringer & Co., 10 00
13. Geo. Myers & Son, 10 00
14. Edward C. Bishop, 7 00
14. Samuel Behm, 7 00
14. Isaac Snyder, 7 00
14. Ephraim Harper, 7 00
Conowingo Township.
14. E. J. Owens, 7 00
14. John Bushy, 7 00
Union Township.
14. Peter Long, 7 00
Those who sell Liquor will pay 50 per cent. in addition to the amount of their respective classifications.
Notice is hereby given to all persons interested in the above return and classification, that I will hold an Appeal at the Commissioners' Office, in Gettysburg, on Thursday the 27th day of April inst., between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock, to hear all persons that may consider themselves aggrieved by said classification.
JACOB AUGHINBAUGH,
Mercantile Appraiser.
April 3.

Blacksmithing.
IN all its branches will be attended to by good workmen at the Foundry of the subscriber.
THOMAS WARREN,
Gettysburg, Dec. 22.

WHOLESALE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
No. 1543 Market Street, (between 4th and 5th,) PHILADELPHIA.
THE subscriber respectfully solicits the attention of Country Merchants and Dealers generally to an examination of a complete stock of
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
which for extent, variety and workmanship, he flatters himself will give universal satisfaction while his reduced scale of prices presents to purchasers inducements which cannot be surpassed by any other establishment in the U. States.
JACOB REED,
Philadelphia, March 6.

OLIVER EVANS' IRON CHESTS,
Salamander, Fire and Thief proof
WARRANTED equal to any other make, and have never been injured by FIRE or BURGLARS in a single instance. He also keeps on hand a full supply of Common Chests, made of lighter iron, at low prices.
LETTER COPYING PRESSES & BOOKS, TRUCKS FOR STORES, FACTORIES, &c. DRUGGISTS' PRESSES, EAGLE GLASS PAPER, PORTABLE SHOWER BATHS, &c. PACKING MACHINES, REFRIGERATORS & WATER FILTERS.
OLIVER EVANS,
61 South Second st., below Chestnut, Philad.

REFRIGERATORS
For Cooling and Preserving MEAT, BUTTER, MILK, and all articles intended for Culinary purposes.
WATER FILTERS.
OLIVER EVANS' CELEBRATED WATER FILTERS, for Purifying water that is brackish or muddy, whether by rains, minerals, or otherwise, can be had of all sizes and prices, at the Warehouses, No. 61 South Second street, two doors below Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Oct. 4. 1y\$10

NEW WINE & LIQUOR STORE.
M. & A. HAY,
WOULD respectfully make known to the public that they have opened a WINE and LIQUOR STORE in the house formerly kept as Hay's Tavern, Sign of the Indian King, on the south side of Main street, a few doors west of the Market House, and adjoining the residence of Charles A. Barnitz, Esq., in the Borough of York, where they will constantly have on hand for sale a choice and well selected assortment of
Wines, Brandies, Gins, RUMS, WHISKEYS, CORDIALS AND BITTERS
of all qualities and prices.
M. & A. HAY respectfully invite those who may need articles in their line to give them a call, as they are confident that they can please them both as regards quality and price, great care having been taken in the selection of their stock.
York, Feb. 23.

Freights from Philadelphia.
REGULAR LINE OF CARS.
THE subscriber runs a Regular Line of Carriages between PHILADELPHIA AND YORK, for the Transportation of all kinds of Freight to or from York and the adjoining Counties.
Prices of Freight on Merchandise generally, 30 cents per hundred.
Groceries or Hardware, when 6000 lbs. or more, 25 cents per hundred.
Coffee, in 5000 lbs. or more, 20 cents per hundred.
Salt per sack, 30 cents per hundred.
All kinds of Freight to Philadelphia so ordered and carried at low rates.
Warehouse in Philadelphia at No. 365 Market street—A. L. GILBERT, Agent.
Warehouse in York at Rail Road Depot, adjoining P. & S. canal.
HENRY KAUFFELT,
York, April 20.

PROTECTION AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.
THE Cumberland Valley Mutual Protection Company, being incorporated by an Act of the Legislature, and fully organized and in operation under the direction of the following Board of Managers, viz: Thos. C. Miller, Jas. Weekly, David W. McCullough, A. G. Miller, Thos. A. M'Kieley, Philip Spangler, Samuel Galbraith, Sam'l T. Turt, Abraham King, Adams, John Zug, Samuel Huston, J. T. Green, J. Bear, call the attention of the inhabitants of Cumberland and Adams Counties to the cheapness of the rates, and the many advantages which this kind of insurance has over any other.
1st. Every person insured becomes a member of the company and takes part in the choice of officers and the direction of its concerns.
2d. For insurance no more is demanded than is necessary to meet the expenses of the Company, and indemnity against losses which may happen.
3d. The inconvenience of frequent renewals is avoided by insuring for a term of five years.
4th. Any person applying for insurance must give his premium note for the cheapest class at the rate of five per centum, which will be \$50 on the 1000, for which he will have to pay \$2.50 for five years, and \$1.00 for survey and policy, and no more unless loss be sustained to a greater amount than the funds on hand will cover, and then no more will be required than a pro rata share. These rates are much cheaper than those of other companies, except such as are incorporated on the same principles.
THOS. C. MILLER, Pres't.
Feb. 5.

THE following named gentlemen have been appointed AGENTS for Adams county:
Wm. W. Paxton, Esq., General Agent for Adams County.
James A. Thompson, Gettysburg.
David Ziegler, do.
Dr. Wm. R. Stewart, Petersburg.
Henry Myers, Esq., New Chester.
Henry Mayer, Esq., Abbottstown.
Daniel Comfort, Straban township.
Abraham King, Esq., Hunterstown.
David Blythe, Esq., Millerstown.
Thos. T. Wiernan, Ardensville.
Wm. Morrison, Esq., Bendersville.
Abel T. Wright, do.
Dr. D. Mellinger, East Berlin.
Abraham Scott, Cash Town.



GETTYSBURG:
Monday, May 1, 1848.

We are requested to state that the Order of Independent Odd Fellows of Warrnesboro, Franklin county, have fixed upon Wednesday the 17th of May, for their procession, and the dedication of their new Hall.

Sudden Death.

Mr. Jacob Jous, of Hamilton township, whilst engaged in doing some work, on Saturday last, fell down and expired instantly. He was aged about 50 years, unmarried, but was the stay and support of his aged parents. His remains were interred yesterday, in the burial ground of St. James' Church, in this place.

The New Lutheran Church.

The Corner-stone of the new Church, being erected by the Evangelical Lutheran Congregation of this place, under the pastoral care of Rev. B. Keller, was laid on Wednesday last, in the presence of a large number of spectators. The services on the occasion were conducted by English and German—Rev. Dr. Schuucker, Rev. S. Harkey, Rev. S. Sprecher, Rev. Prof. Baugher, Rev. Dr. Krauth, and the Pastor, officiating. At the close of the exercises a liberal collection was taken up for the benefit of the congregation.—Star.

Literary Contest.

The exercises of the Winter-term in Pennsylvania College, closed on Wednesday evening, the 26th ult., with the usual Contest between the Literary Societies, and we are happy to add that the young gentlemen selected, as representatives of their respective Societies, acquitted themselves in a manner highly satisfactory, reflecting credit upon themselves and the Institution. The following programme presents the order of the exercises:

Prayer—by Rev. S. Sprecher.
Essays—"Romance in the Scottish Highlands"—J. C. BAHAM, Edenton, N. C. "The Pennine and Yankee Wars"—G. BRANCH, Allston, Warren, N. C.

Orations—"Moral Science"—S. LUTHER, Glasgow, Williamsburg, Pa. "Intellectual development in Eternity"—G. M. PYLE, Somerset, Pa.

Debate—"If new Slave Territory be annexed to the Union, should it be dissolved?"—Affirmative—V. L. CONRAD, Pine Grove, Pa. Negative—EDWARD M'PHERRON, Gettysburg, Pa.

Benediction—By Rev. Dr. KRAUTH.

The large assembly convened on the occasion, manifested their interest by listening with attention to every speaker, although the exercises were extended to a late hour. The presence of so numerous and attentive an audience as that with which the Societies are usually favored on these occasions, is encouraging to the young men, and likewise affords gratifying evidence of the strong hold the Institution has upon the sympathies of the community, and of the lively interest our citizens take in its growing prosperity.

We must not forget to mention that the excellent music furnished by the *Gettys Lodge Band* greatly increased the pleasure of the entertainment, and fully realized the expectations entertained of its ability.—Record & Journal.

Affairs in England.

The London correspondent of the National Intelligencer, under date of April 7, says: "The police magistrates in London have issued a notice, under authority of the government, warning the people that such an assembly and procession as the Chartists contemplate, on Monday, is illegal. This is considered as a bad move, and really looks something like the unfortunate step which the French government took with respect to the reform banquet in Paris, and which led to the revolution. The British government will not, however, endeavor to prevent the meeting. There is evidently much alarm in London. The clerks, &c., of the Bank of England, about eight hundred in number, have been sworn in as special constables, and armed with rifles, &c., to protect that institution."

Great Fires at Albany, N. Y.

There were three destructive fires at Albany, N. Y. last week. The first was on Monday forenoon, at which all the working force of the fire department was completely exhausted.

The second was on Tuesday afternoon. It commenced about 3 o'clock, in the rear of the residence of N. Starks, on the south-west corner of Westerlo and Church streets, and spread and burned with great ferocity till 8, consuming about thirty dwellings of the poor, including the entire block bounded by Church, Westerlo, John, and Dallas streets; a small church on Westerlo st., a large store of John Bogart, besides turning private sixty families out of home and home. It was so injured in jumping from Mr. Starks' house. The fire was occasioned by live coals, which had been put in a wooden box. Three of the engines having been disabled at the fire the day previous, the Mayor telegraphed to Troy for aid. All the city insurance companies are said to be sufferers.

The third fire occurred about 6 o'clock the same evening, commencing on the corner of Beaver and Greene streets, sweeping both sides of Greene to Hudson street. A despatch to the New York papers says:—About eight stores and houses were consumed on each side, and also on the south side of Beaver street, midway from Greene to Broadway. Dr. Wyckoff's church had a narrow escape, and the handsome residence of a E. H. Pearce, on Beaver street, was seriously damaged by fire and water. About 25 buildings were destroyed. The total amount of damage at the two fires, in the afternoon and evening, is estimated at \$100,000. No estimate of the amount of insurance on the losses at the fire in the evening has as yet been made. At the fire in the afternoon, the Firemen's Company and the Albany Insurance Company lost about \$7,000. From other companies no returns have as yet been received.

The Crisis in England.

Departure of the Queen to the Isle of Wight.

A London correspondent of the Boston Atlas, writes under date of April 7th:—

"I have this moment been informed by a gentleman connected with one of the public offices, that the procession will not be allowed to pass over any of the bridges. (Kensington Common is on the Surrey side of the Thames.) and, furthermore, the military will be stationed on the bridges, and will not permit any persons to pass; and if an attempt is made, orders will be given for the troops to fire.

Looking at the revolutionary state of all Europe, there is certainly great cause for alarm in London; not only in London, but Dublin, and in fact, in the whole kingdom.

Cabinet councils are held daily, and I am assured that ministers know scarcely how to act. At one council there was great difference of opinion as to whether the Queen and her family should remain in London, or leave before Monday next.

It was finally decided that it would not be prudent (in another word, safe) for her to remain. The Queen left Buckingham Palace to-day for the Isle of Wight! You will remember that she was only recently confined, besides which, it is a cold and wet day; nevertheless, it was deemed advisable for her to leave town."

No man in the public service was ever so badly treated as Gen. Scott. The snarling cabalists at home have been rebuking Gen. Scott, Gen. Taylor, and the whole army, for little supposed mistakes, while not a letter of praise and thanks have ever been sent to the gallant officers and men who fought these battles of their country. Scott, Taylor, and others, have achieved victories on the field, while Polk, Marcy & Co. have been curled knights at home, writing severe rebukes to both the commanding Generals in this war. The people, however, know Scott, and they know his accusers. They will do justice to both.—News.

The City Councils of Philadelphia, on Thursday last, adopted a set of resolutions, inviting General Scott to visit that city on his return from Mexico. Should he do so, his reception will, no doubt, be a brilliant one.

The Peach Crop.

The fruit, especially peaches, it is now certain, was not materially affected by the late cold storm in this vicinity. The examination of the blossoms proves that the trees received, if any thing, but a wholesome thinning. We are glad to find by the following from the Philadelphia Ledger, that in a section even further north no injury has been sustained:—"The snow storm of last Wednesday has caused but little if any injury to the fruit trees in this vicinity, and that the prospects of a plentiful crop have not been destroyed. The Camden Phoenix states that this is the case in relation to the fruit trees of New Jersey, and we learn that the extensive orchards of the Messrs. Reybold, near Delaware City, were not at all affected by the storm."

The State of Wisconsin.

Governor Dodge, of the Territory of Wisconsin, has just issued his Proclamation declaring that the Constitution lately submitted to the People of that Territory for adoption, preparatory to their assuming the position of a State of the American Union, has been approved by a majority of 10,293 votes out of 22,591 votes cast.

The House of Representatives of the U. States, on Tuesday last, after several days debate upon the Slavery question, laid the whole matter on the table, by the decisive vote of 130 to 42.

Coincidence in Deaths.

Died, at Portland, in Maine, on Monday, the 14th ult. the Hon. Asa Clapp, aged 86 years. Also at Wicasset, Me., on the same day, Capt. Nathan Clark, aged 80 years. [These two gentlemen were the respected parents of Messrs. A. W. H. Clapp and Franklin Clark, two Representatives from Maine, who occupy seats side by side in the present Congress.] We learn from the Eastern papers that Mrs. Ruth Henley, the mother of the Secretary of War, also died on the same day, the 17th of April, at Southbridge, Mass., aged 83 years.

Following from the Galveston News.

The following is from the Galveston News, of the 14th ult.:

"We understand that a body of 2,000 men are now organizing in Vera Cruz. (Mr. W. Alphon and other prominent men being at the head.) with the purpose to cross the continent and settle in California."

American Credit Abroad.

We are pleased to learn that in the present unsettled state of Europe, the London Bankers very generally give a preference to bills from the U. States, and this class of paper is now anxiously sought after.

England is Preparing.

We notice in the English press that the greatest activity is manifested in the departments at Woolwich, in preparing rockets of a peculiar description, suitable to street warfare. These destructive missiles, when thrown amongst a mass of persons in confined places, are certain to produce the most frightful results. We understand that they are being prepared to meet any outbreak in Ireland, and a great quantity of them, that are completed, will be shipped off for that country immediately; the same specimen of rocket was used with fearful effect in the recent Carlist contest in Spain. And thus Ireland to be managed.

Ohio.

The Whigs of Harrison county have declared their preference for Henry Clay as the Presidential candidate.

The Whigs of Gallatin county Resolved, unanimously, That Henry Clay is their first choice for Vice President, and that our Delegate to the National Convention be instructed to use his best exertion to secure these nominations.

Resolved further, That Gen. Winfield Scott is their first choice for Vice President, and that our Delegate to the National Convention be instructed to use his best exertion to secure these nominations.

The Crops.—The papers throughout Pennsylvania, and in Maryland, Ohio, Louisiana, and other States, represent the crops to be in the most promising condition.

A fire occurred in Haverhill, N. H., on Monday last, by which nine stores and dwellings were consumed. The Post office and two printing offices were also consumed.

Virginia.

The election for members of the General Assembly of Virginia, took place on Thursday last. The contest in Alexandria city and county was a spirited one. The Whigs carried the day nearly three to one—Mr. Smith, the Whig candidate, having received 320 votes—Mr. Powell, (Dem.), 112.

Unnatural and Shocking Murder.

A man named Grief Nunnally, was shot by his own daughter, a Mrs. Moody, in the public road, in Dinwiddie county, Va., on Saturday, the 15th ult. Nunnally was dreadfully wounded, having both thighs much mangled, and the bone of one badly fractured. He survived the injury about three days. Mrs. Moody has been apprehended, and is now in custody. Nunnally was at times intemperate, when he is reported to have been cruel in his family.

Mr. Baneroff's Circular.—The following is a copy of the circular issued by the American Minister upon the reception of the news of the death of J. Q. Adams. It is beautifully and feelingly expressed:

AMERICAN LEGATION, LONDON.
27th March, 1848

I have this day received official intelligence that John Quincy Adams, whilst fulfilling his duty amidst the representatives of the people of America, was suddenly struck by the hand of death, and expired in the Capitol on the twenty-third of February last.

So full of years that he numbered more of them than our republic—the companion of the fathers of our constitution—having exercised the highest legislative functions in his native State and in the councils of the Union—selected for employment abroad by Washington—assisting one administration of his country in renewing what we may hope will prove an ever-enduring peace, and in contributing towards the emancipation of international commerce—engaged under another of extending the blessings of American freedom to new territories—himself four years President of the U. States—he was a patriot firm in his faith in man's capacity for self-government, and always loving his country above all lands of the earth.

The President, the Departments, Congress, and the people have paid him funeral honors. I invite the American consuls, and vice consuls, and all others of my countrymen now in the United Kingdom, to join in the usual manifestation of sympathy of his country, which has lost a great and venerable citizen, and with his family, which finds in his virtues their best example and in his death their religious trust their consolation.

GEORGE BANCROFT.

Mr. Adams was once asked what he most lamented in his life. He answered: "My impetuous temper and vituperous manner of speech, which prevents me from returning good for evil, and induces me, in the madness of my blood, to say things that I am afterwards ashamed of."

Presbyterian General Assembly.—The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in America, will convene in annual session in Baltimore, on the 18th of May. The introductory sermon will be preached by Rev. Dr. James H. Thornwell, Moderator of the last Assembly.

Poor Prospects.—A letter has been received at Washington, dated Mexico, 4th ult., which states that the prospect of peace is very uncertain. The writer is an intelligent gentleman, who has hitherto been sanguine of peace, but now considers the ratification of the treaty extremely doubtful.

A bill is now before the Senate entitled "a bill for ascertaining and paying the California Claims," and appropriates nearly a million of dollars for this object. If the bill passes, says the Baltimore Patriot, and it is supposed it certainly will, ex-Lieut. Col. Fremont and Mr. W. C. Jones, sons-in-law of Col. Benton, and Randolph Benton, a son of Col. B., are said to have the leading offices in the commission. In fact, Fremont's place is secured in the bill itself. Perhaps its title ought to be changed to that of a bill for the benefit of the Benton family.

Canada.—A London letter to the N. Y. Courier says: "In the midst of all these changes and overturnings, people begin to ask, 'How long will Canada be contented under the rule of Great Britain?' Should she revolt and establish her own independence, the West Indies, who have every cause for discontent with the ruling powers at home, (whether Whig or Tory) will not be long in following a successful example. Amid the destruction of thrones in Europe, the fall of the colonial power of this country would not occasion much surprise.—This subject is freely discussed at the clubs and among the merchants."

Railroad Accident.—On Thursday afternoon, the great pressure of the train on the Rochester Railroad, N. Y., caused the rails to spread apart, thus throwing a passenger car and two baggage cars from the track, killing two persons and injuring several others. One of the persons killed was William Ains, an Irishman—the other, Nicholas Benner, a German. Among the wounded was James Vine, of Baltimore, who, though severely injured, was not considered in a dangerous condition. Prompt medical aid and other comforts were furnished to the sufferers. All the persons killed and those injured were either standing or sitting on the platform when the accident occurred. Another warning to the thoughtless and imprudent who so often peril life in like manner.

DIED.

On the 12th ult. NICHOLAS WIERMAN, of Menallen township, in the 77th year of his age. On Saturday last, SALLIE ATLEE, youngest daughter of Dr. D. Gilbert, of this borough, aged 2 years and 7 months.

On the 23d ult. in Littlestown, ELIZABETH M., only daughter of Mr. Wm. C. Gould, aged 9 months.

On the 11th of April, FREDERICK HERR, jr., son of Frederick Herr, sr., of Cumberland township, aged 22 years 10 months and 14 days.

On the 17th ult. near Cashtown, Mr. Andrew KUMPF, aged 77 years 2 months and 2 days.

In Nashville, Tenn., on the 16th of April, Dr. JOHN PARSHALL, of Athens, Tennessee, and formerly of Gettysburg, aged about 67 years. Dr. P. was on his way home from Mexico, having gone there as Surgeon of the 5th regiment Tennessee Volunteers. His remains were taken to Athens for interment.

A meeting of the Whigs of the Borough will be held at the House of A. B. KURTZ, THIS EVENING, for the purpose of nominating a ticket, to be supported by the Whigs of the Borough at the election to-morrow.

THE Democratic Whig Voters of Adams county are requested to assemble in their respective townships and boroughs, (at the places at which township and borough elections are held,) on Saturday the 27th day of May inst., to select two Delegates to represent each township and borough, in a Whig County Convention, which is hereby called to be held at the Court House, in the Borough of Gettysburg, on Monday the 28th day of May next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., of that day, to place in nomination Candidates for the several offices to be filled at the approaching general Election.

The Delegates meeting on Saturday will meet at 3 o'clock, P. M., and continue open until 6 o'clock, P. M.

It is desired that a full and general attendance of the Whigs of the township may be secured; that in the approaching contest we may be found engaged in an undivided effort to secure the triumph of the principles we maintain.

J. B. M'PHERSON, Pres't. County Con.

A. R. STEVENSON, Secretary.

May 1.

NEW SPRING & SUMMER

GOODS.

AS just opened a fresh stock of seasonable Fancy and Staple Goods, which will be offered at a tremendous reduction on all former prices. He respectfully invites the attention of persons wishing cheap goods, to an examination of his selection, and a comparison with the prices of goods sold elsewhere.

May 1.

AUDITORS' NOTICE.

THE undersigned, Auditors appointed by the Orphans' Court of Adams county, to distribute the assets in the hands of GEORGE DEARDORFF and MOSES M. NEEFF, Administrators of PETER DEARDORFF, deceased, to and amongst the heirs and distributees, will meet for that purpose on Saturday the 20th of May, 1848, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the public house of A. B. Kurtz, in Gettysburg, when and where all persons interested may attend.

ROBERT SMITH, GEORGE SWOPE, GEO. W. MCLELLAN, Auditors.

May 1.

Shepherd's Sarsaparilla

Is a compound preparation, for the cure of Diseases of the Blood, Coughs, Colds, Rheumatism, Scrofula, White Swelling, &c. &c. There being 32 doses in a bottle, which costs only 75 cents, it is the cheapest and best medicine now in use. Most of the Cough preparations cost from fifty cents to one dollar per bottle, and contain only from 10 to 15 doses.—This Sarsaparilla is effectual in its operation, and does not vomit or purge. Shepherd's Cough Candy, for Coughs, Colds, &c. Price 12 1/2 cents per package. For sale by the Proprietor's Agent, KELLER KURTZ.

May 1.

NOTICE.

Estate of James M'Gaughy, (the Elder.)

NOTICE is hereby given to the heirs and legal representatives of JAMES M'GAUGHY, (the Elder), late of Hamilton township, Adams county, Pa., deceased, to wit: Hugh F. M'Gaughy, (Petitioner), Nancy M'Gaughy, (widow), William M'Gaughy, and the children of James M'Gaughy, deceased, as follows: David H. M'Gaughy, William M'Gaughy, James M'Gaughy, Margaret M'Gaughy, Mary L. M'Gaughy, and Eliza J. M'Gaughy, James Bigham, and Agnes, his wife, and John G. M'Gaughy, (whose share has been assigned to Alexander M'Gaughy, deceased), and the children of Alexander M'Gaughy, deceased, to wit: James H. M'Gaughy, Alexander H. M'Gaughy and David C. M'Gaughy, who are minors, and have for their Guardian ROBERT KELLER KURTZ, who are the surviving children and representatives of the said deceased, that

AN INQUEST

WILL BE HELD

On Monday the 22d inst.,

at 12 o'clock, A. M., at the late residence of said deceased, in Hamilton township, Adams county, Pa., for the purpose of making Partition of the Estate of said deceased, to and among the heirs and legal representatives, if the same will admit of such partition, but if the same will not admit of such partition, then to part and divide the same to and among as many of them as the same will conveniently accommodate, but if the same will not admit of division at all without prejudice to, or spoiling the whole thereof, then to value and appraise the same, whole and undivided, and further to inquire and ascertain whether the said Real Estate will conveniently accommodate more than one of the heirs of said intestate, and if so, how many of the said heirs it will conveniently accommodate.

BENJAMIN SCHRIEVER, Sheriff.

Office, Gettysburg, Pa.

May 1, 1848.

NOTICE.

THE public are hereby notified, that I have purchased the following personal property from CHRISTIAN BOWEN, late of Tyrone township, and have paid for the same, to wit: A two-horse Wagon, one Bay Mare with foal, and his share of a lot of Grain. All persons are notified, therefore, not to disturb said property on account of said Bowen.

SAMUEL SADLER.

Heidersburg, April 24.

3t

At an Orphans' Court,

Held at Gettysburg, in and for the County of Adams, on the 17th day of April, A. D. 1848, before William N. Irvine, Esq., President, and his Associate Judges, &c., assigned, &c. On motion—the Court grant a Rule on all the heirs and legal representatives of PETER STEFFY, deceased, to wit: Martin Steffy, Christina, who is intermarried with Jacob Shelling, Catharine, intermarried with Christian Yingling, Elizabeth, intermarried with Lawrence Brant, Lydia, intermarried with Edward Riffe, Mary, intermarried with James Weider, Rebecca, intermarried with Michael Reiner, Sarah, intermarried with John Leonard Schell, who is intermarried with Abraham Schell, but died leaving issue one child, named Lydia Hannah, who was a widow, Julia Ann, intermarried with Peter Crumrine, John, Isaac, Martin, Sarah and Elizabeth, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, on the 23d day of May next, to accept or refuse the Real Estate of said deceased.

Personal Notice to be given to all heirs within the County, and notice to those living out of the County, by publication in one newspaper for three weeks successively, by directing the papers to the heirs respectively, at the respective Post Offices of the said heirs.

Witness William N. Irvine, Esq., President of our said Court at Gettysburg, the 17th day of April, A. D. 1848.

Wm. S. HAMILTON, Clerk.

May 1.

NOTICE.

THE account of JACOB P. ASPER, Assignee of the estate and effects of JESSE CHRONISTER, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county; and the Court have appointed Tuesday the 23d day of May next, for the confirmation and allowance of said account, unless cause to the contrary be shown.

A. B. KURTZ, Protn'r.

Prothonotary's Office, Gettysburg, April 24, 1848.

tc

NOTICE.

THE account of JOHN REINHART and PETER WEIKERT, Trustees under the will of PETER KLOSSBRENNER, deceased, to sell and dispose of certain real estate, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county; and the Court have appointed Tuesday the 23d day of May next, for the confirmation and allowance of said account, unless cause to the contrary be shown.

A. B. KURTZ, Protn'r.

Prothonotary's Office, Gettysburg, April 24, 1848.

tc

PUBLIC SALE.

In pursuance of an Order issued out of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, of the will of PETER KLOSSBRENNER, deceased, to sell, at Public Sale, on the premises, On Friday the 19th, and Saturday the 20th days of May next,

TWO TRACTS OF

MOUNTAIN LAND.

No. 1, adjoining lands of Andrew Polley, Michael Bear, Robert Sheekley, and others, containing NINETY ACRES, more or less.

No. 2, adjoining lands of Strasbaugh, S. Brady and others, and containing SEVENTY-FIVE ACRES.

The above Tracts are both well covered with good Chestnut and Rock Oak Timber, and will be laid off by

NICHOLAS BUSHEY,

Adm'r of the Estate of John Brendt, dec'd.

By order of the Court—WM. S. HAMILTON, Clerk.

April 24.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNTS of the deceased persons hereinafter mentioned will be presented at the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on Tuesday the 23d day of May next, viz:

The account of Jacob Newman, Administrator of the last will and testament of John Newman, deceased.

The account of Michael Newman, deceased, who was one of the Executors of Elizabeth Eyster, deceased.

The second account of John Stocklager, Administrator of the Estate of Joseph Stocklager, deceased.

The account of John Boblitz and George Mummert, Executors of the last will and testament of Samuel Mummert, deceased.

The account of William Moorhead, Administrator of the Estate of Fletcher Moorhead, deceased.

The second account of Jacob B. Meals and Philip Beamer, Executors of the last will and testament of Samuel Meals, deceased.

The second account of James Crabs, Executor of the last will and testament of Peter Crabs, deceased.

The first and final account of John A. Myers and Moses Myers, Executors of the last will and testament of George Myers, deceased.

The final account of George J. Hartzell, Executor of the last will and testament of John Mowra, jr., deceased.

The account of Jacob Raffenberger, Administrator of the Estate of John Topper, dec'd.

The account of Jacob H. Hull, Administrator of the Estate of Catherine Hull, deceased.

The account of George Will, Executor of the last will and testament of David Shriver, deceased.

The final account of Emanuel Pitzer, surviving Executor of the last will and testament of Baltzer Pitzer, deceased.

ROBERT COBEAN, Register.

Register's Office, Gettysburg, Pa.

April 24, 1848.

TAILORING.

AT the OLD STAND, North-west Corner of the Diamond, Gettysburg, tender their thanks to their old customers for past favors, and respectfully inform the public that they continue to

Cut and Make all Garments in the best manner, on reasonable terms. The cutting done, as heretofore, by ROBERT MARTIN. Fashions regularly received, and every effort made to secure a good fit and substantial sewing.

The subscribers hope, by their long experience in the business, and renewed efforts to please, to merit and receive a continuance of the public patronage.

E. & R. MARTIN.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for work.

April 3.

tf

NEW GOODS.

John M. Stevenson

HAVING just returned from the Cities, is receiving, at the old stand, a new

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

Arrival of the Acadia.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Acadia, with dates from Liverpool to the 5th April, arrived at Boston yesterday week.

The general commotion on the Continent of Europe is increasing. The insurrection in Lombardy is confirmed, with these additional important features—that the King of Sardinia, at the head of an army of thirty thousand troops, had crossed from Piedmont to Lombardy, issuing a formal declaration of war against Austria, and then marched directly to Milan. The Austrians fled, having been defeated at every point.

The Italian Duchies are all in open insurrection.

Austria proper is entirely disorganized. The Austrian General, Radiski, is afraid to enter Mantua, and, being in want of provisions, will have to capitulate on the appearance of the Sardinian troops. Charles Albert will soon have a disposable force of a quarter of a million of men, and with such an army will not only liberate all Lombardy, but threaten Austria, even at the gates of Vienna.

Savoy has been declared a Republic. In Baden, Wurtemberg and Saxony, liberal governments have been conceded to the people. The triumph of the people of Hanover is complete.

In Prussia, after the bloody scenes at Berlin, the King has promised extensive constitutional reforms, but at the same time is plunged headlong into disputes with the Danes, concerning the affairs of the Duchies, and has also exasperated Russia by encouraging the Poles to erect an independent government at Posen.

Silesia, Breslau, and Lithuania are in an alarming state of convulsion.

It is rumored that 50,000 Cossacks have certainly appeared at Kilsht, and serious consequences were anticipated.

The Emperor of Russia has ordered every man in Russian Poland, between the ages of 18 and 35 years, to march to the interior, and is concentrating an army sufficient to crush all attempts to erect a Republic in Poland.

No actual hostilities had taken place in Denmark. Both sides are preparing.

Belgium and Holland are tranquil. All the revolutionary attempts had failed.

Turkey, under Russian influence, refuses to acknowledge the French Republic.

Disturbances have occurred at Madrid between the soldiers and the people. Many were killed on both sides. Queen Christina had fled during the conflict.

A Parliament has been constituted in Sicily. The separation from Naples is complete.

The French Government has ordered an army to assemble on the frontiers of Italy to watch the movements. On the 3d ult. Lamartine received Smith O'Brien and the members of the Repeal Association. He made a speech full of vigor and sympathy, and free from anything offensive to the British Government, declaring the determination not to interfere in any of the internal difficulties of other nations.

Paris was quiet. Tranquility was restored at Lyons. The election of officers of the National Guard resulted generally in favor of republican candidates.

In England and Ireland the greatest excitement exists. Lord John Russell had repeated the determination of the Government to apply its whole weight to maintain order and suppress rebellions, but was willing to remedy any grievances. Accounts from Ireland are more menacing; additional troops were arriving from England. The Repealers in Dublin were equally energetic, and supported by the Provinces, which are electing delegates to a council of three hundred, to assemble at Liverpool, to keep within the limits prescribed by the Convention Act. It was expected that Dublin would be placed under the operation of the recent Arms Act, and that all pikes and arms would be required to be given up. The Repealers openly say, the repeal of the Union is not now sufficient to satisfy the public grievances. A republic is the only remedy for the evils under which the country groans.

The great Chartist demonstration, to come off on the 10th, has been forbidden by the English Government; all arrangements, however, are going on. A proclamation which had been issued, forbidding the people to attend the meeting, has only increased the excitement and called forth remonstrances from sections of the press hostile to Chartism. All the Chartists themselves are determined to carry out their objects with more ardor than before. They passed unanimous resolutions to hold the meeting, in despite of the Government threats, and at the risk of life to issue counter proclamations and to hold simultaneous meetings in different locations on the day of the great demonstration, and to carry no arms in the procession.

O'Connell has advised the withdrawal of all sums from the various Savings Banks; the sums amount to twenty-five millions of pounds, and would embarrass England more than an armed attack.

Government seems determined to bring matters to an issue at once. Large bodies of cavalry, infantry and artillery are drafted into the metropolis to the extent of more than ten thousand men.

The European Times says, "It is not possible to conjecture how matters may terminate, but our earnest hope is that the people may have prudence enough to keep out of evil, and the Ministry prudence enough to concede all the reforms the people demand, compatible

with the onward march of the times, and the spirit of the British constitution."

SPAIN.—ATTEMPTED REVOLUTION.

An insurrection occurred in Madrid on the night of the 26th March. A plan had been formed to overthrow the ministry by means of an insurrectionary movement, in which it was expected the military would remain passive spectators. The leaders of the movement having subsequently discovered that the troops were determined to resist, countermanded the orders they had given to the people. The latter, however, who had been wrought up to the highest pitch of excitement, declared that they were betrayed, and that they would fight, even without leaders.

They accordingly assembled about 6 o'clock on the afternoon of the 26th, and commenced erecting barricades, which were completed in an incredible short space of time. The fighting commenced at 7 o'clock, and continued without intermission until 3 o'clock in the morning, when the military were successful on all points, and a number of insurgents were captured. 200 civilians and military are said to have been killed, and a vast number wounded. An English gentleman, named Whitwell, was said to be amongst the victims.

The Queen Mother quitted Madrid during the disturbance. The Madrid Gazette of the 27th contains two decrees, the 1st suspending the Constitution throughout the entire monarchy. 2d. Commanding that the insurgents captured during the preceding night shall be tried by court-martial. The Herald says the loss of the rebels exceeds 150 wounded and 30 killed, although no official date has yet been published.

The prisoners to be tried by the Council of War are 246. The Council of War has condemned to death two of the prisoners made on the 26th. The Queen has, however, pardoned them. Search was made at the house of M. Salamanca, who has eluded the search made for him. The arrest of MM. Olozaga and Mendizabal was reported, but without foundation.

RUSSIA.

Manifesto of the Emperor Nicholas.
The following has been published at St. Petersburg, and received with the greatest enthusiasm.

Manifesto of the Emperor.—After the benefits of a long peace the West of Europe finds itself at this moment suddenly given over to perturbations, which threaten with ruin and overthrow all equal powers, and the whole social system. Insurrection and anarchy, the offspring of France, soon crossed the German frontier, and have spread themselves in every direction with an audacity which has gained new force in proportion to the concessions of the governments.

This devastating plague has at last attacked our allies, the Empire of Austria and the Kingdom of Prussia, and to-day, in its blind fury, menaces our Russia—that Russia which God has confided to our care. But Heaven forbid that this should be. Faithful to the example handed down from our ancestors, having first invoked the aid of the Omnipotent, we are ready to encounter our enemies, from whatever side they may present themselves, and without sparing our own person, we will know how, indissolubly united to our holy country, to defend the honor of the Russian name and the inviolability of our territory.

We are convinced that every Russian, that every one of our faithful subjects will respond with joy to the call of his sovereign. Our ancient war cry—for our faith, our sovereign, and our country—will once again lead us on the path of victory, and then with sentiments of humble gratitude, as now with feelings of holy hope, we will all cry with one voice, God is on our side.

DEMONSTRATIONS BY THE PEOPLE.

Remonstrances have been addressed to the Provisional Government by the Diplomatic Agents of Belgium, Prussia, and Austria, for allowing Belgians, Germans and Poles, to make public demonstrations against their respective Governments. M. Lamartine replied, that the French Government had no intention of interfering against those Governments, but that it could not deprive their subjects in Paris, of the liberty of freely expressing their sentiments. With respect to the Poles, he is stated to have boldly declared that France felt the greatest sympathy for their cause, and would not be unwilling to aid them to regain their nationality and liberty.

THE CHARTIST PETITION.

The following is the Petition, which the Chartists were to present to Parliament on the 10th April, and for which purpose a procession of 50,000 persons was expected to meet in London:

To the Hon. the Commons of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled:

We, the undersigned, inhabitants of the British Isles, and subjects of the British Crown, thus avail ourselves of the constitutional privilege of submitting the consideration of our political rights and wrongs to your honorable house, in the hope that they will receive from you that degree of attention which the importance of the one, and the oppressiveness of the other, demand from the guardians of the civil, social, and religious rights of the people.

Your petitioners declare that the great end of all governmental institutions, should be the protection of life, the security of property, the promotion of education and morality, and the diffusion of happiness among all classes.

That your petitioners consider the only legitimate basis of an equitable government, is the expression of the mind of the whole male adult population, through the untrammelled agency of the franchise.

That your petitioners regard the representation in Parliament, of every man of sound mind, as a right compatible with and sustained by the laws of nature and of God, and that man's privation by his fellow creatures, of such right, is an act, which, if tolerated, evinces the existence of tyranny and injustice upon the one hand, and servility and degradation upon the other.

That your petitioners regard the Reform Bill as unjust, as it restricts the right of citizenship, to one-seventh of the male adult community, and stamps the other six-sevenths with the stigma of political inferiority.

That the system which your petitioners arraign before the judgment of your honorable house, renders seven men subservient to the will, caprice, and dominance of one: that it not only establishes the ascendancy of a small minority of the empire, but it invests a minority of the small enfranchised fraction, with the power of returning a majority of your honorable house.

That your petitioners, believing the principle of universal suffrage to be based upon those eternal rights of man, which, although kept in abeyance, can be neither alienated nor destroyed, appeal to your honorable house to make such organic reforms in our representative system, as will make that principle the foundation upon which shall stand the Commons House of Parliament of Great Britain.

FURTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

The English Chartists.—The following, which we find in the New York Herald, is taken from a London letter, of the 7th ult:

London is at this moment in a very agitated state. Every body is talking about the movements of the Chartists. The government, I am assured, is making extraordinary military preparations. The immense stock of guns, pistols and swords, which have been kept at the Tower, were yesterday distributed all over the metropolis. The Bank, Custom House, Exchange, Post Office, Somerset House, Guildhall, Museum, the Palaces, and other public buildings, are filled with these weapons of war. Several regiments of troops are ordered immediately to London, and soldiers are to be distributed at various points, having ball cartridges in abundance.

These precautions are taken to prevent any disturbance on Monday next, the day appointed for a Chartist meeting on Kennington Common. It is variously estimated that from 50,000 to 500,000 persons will be present at the meeting. The object of the meeting is to form a procession, and march to the Houses of Parliament, there to deliver to Mr. Fergus O'Connor a monster petition, which he will present to Parliament.

The intelligence of events in Europe, where change and reform are potent watchwords in governmental affairs, is a suggestion of the change and reform which this year should take place in our own country, not by the power of the sword, nor by the clamors of the people, but by the quiet operation of the written ballot, provided for by the laws of our land. This is the great advantage of our republican institutions, that the question of what men they prefer for rulers returns to the people at stated periods.

James K. Polk entered upon his official career with the country at peace, and the people's prosperity increasing. He has brought on a war which has involved the country in debt, and cost thousands and tens of thousands of the precious lives of our own citizens, and which is to be followed by a peace on terms highly disadvantageous to the Republic. He has upset the domestic policy of the country, which was aiding the industry of the people, and has introduced a system which completely prostrates its labor. He has proven himself unworthy of the confidence of the people, and unfit to occupy the chief executive chair, and the ballots of the people should call to the helm of State another and better ruler. To this end the Whigs of the country—the truly practical reform party—should earnestly devote themselves, evincing less anxiety as to who should rule, than that there should be a substantial reform in the administration.—*Lanc. Union.*

The Provisional Government Hearing Out.

The members of the French Provisional Government have become ten years older during the month they have been in power. M. Ledru Rollin, who had a head of fine black hair, has become perfectly grey. M. Flocon, has been at the point of death. M. Louis Blanc, who had a fresh, juvenile countenance, is no more recognizable. MM. Lamartine and Garnier Pages, spit blood. M. Cremieux has lost his voice. M. Marrast seems worn out with fatigue. In five there is only M. Arago, who appears formed of Pyrenean granite, who supports the weight of the Provisional Government, the weight of two ministerial offices—the direction of the Academy of Science and the Observatory. He alone has not quitted his post.

It is said that in the midst of the rush of the people into the palace of the Tuilleries, when they were all so much excited, that on entering the saloon of the Queen, they found a piano, and that they forced a young man to sit down and play for them, and they all went to dancing the polka.

The person who first planted potatoes in Scotland was named Henry Prentice; he has not been dead more than 21 years.

From the New York Tribune.

THE PRESIDENCY—MR. CLAY.

There are some conspicuous journals —we avoid personal controversy by not naming them—which reason with regard to the Presidency in a manner by no means complimentary to their associates in the Whig cause. They say in substance, "You will elect Mr. Clay's nomination, but you can never elect him—he will be defeated." In other words,—"The Delegates whom the Whigs are sending to their National Convention don't know how to select a candidate—they should come to us and be enlightened." Why is this so readily assumed? Is it not the fairer presumption that the Delegates understand public sentiment quite as well as their volunteer instructors? If the people do not confide their real sentiments to their Delegates, to whom will they entrust them? The venerable book of Job speaks of a set who easily assumed that they were the People, and that Wisdom would die with them; and though the men he had in his eye are dead, their race seems by no means to be extinct.

For our own part we do not know of one Clay Delegate (and we believe no others have yet been chosen from our State) who does not go to Philadelphia in the full conviction that Henry Clay is the choice of his District, and can get more votes in it than any other man who has been named for the position. Such being the state of things among their immediate constituents, they go to Philadelphia resolved to support Mr. Clay. Suppose a majority of the Delegates should come together thus instructed or prepossessed, will not the presumption be very strong that he is the very man who should be nominated? Who would dispute this conclusion if the object of preference were any body else than Henry Clay?

Do we speak unreasonably? Is there any thing of fanaticism or man-worship in what we offer? Suppose a majority of Delegates shall prove favorable to some one else than Mr. Clay, will not that one be fairly entitled to the benefit of the presumption we have indicated? How are we to determine who is our candidate if not in this way? If the Whigs of two-thirds of the Union shall send Delegates to say that they want Henry Clay for their candidate and can poll more votes for him than for any other Whig, how could a candidate be proved strong if that does not prove him so?

There are a few journals, and we deeply regret it, which have seen fit to speak of Mr. Clay's late Card consenting that his name shall be submitted with others to the Whig National Convention, in terms at once disrespectful and unjust. Mr. Clay asks nothing, solicits nothing, at the hands of the Whig party. He has done nothing and will do nothing, to promote his own nomination. He had resolved to decline peremptorily, when large numbers of most respectable and eminent Whigs met him and said, "Mr. Clay, this must not be! We shall fall into disunion and confusion if you leave the field. We can elect you President, and no other Whig. You must stand by us." Thus urged, Mr. Clay has simply said, "Well, gentlemen, I will submit the whole matter unreservedly to the action and decision of the Whig National Convention." Is not that the right course? He claims nothing, assumes nothing, dictates nothing. He simply refuses to decide whether his name is wanted, or to withhold it if wanted. He wields no official power or patronage in his own behalf or otherwise. He simply stands still while others decide. Should another be preferred, so if that other has a heartier supporter than Henry Clay. And should he be preferred, what Whig can more deserve the hearty co-operation of other candidates and their friends?

We submit the whole matter to the Convention, and mean hereafter to say little beyond chronicling the developments throughout the Union. Let us be considerate, forbearing and just. We shall come together at last, and it is unwise to stray too far apart now.

The Runaway Slaves.—A letter from Washington says, about fifty of the slaves were sold for the extreme South on Saturday, and they were men, women and children—put into a car attached to the Baltimore train, en route for the cotton and sugar plantations of the States along the Mexican Gulf. Thus in every way, this late kidnapping operation has resulted disagreeably to all parties, and perhaps most disagreeably to the poor negroes, who for all that we know, may have been destined by the philanthropic captain of the schooner, for Brazil and a market, instead of that liberty which they expected in the North.

The last American Victory.—News has been received at Queretaro of a great battle between the American and Mexican forces at Chihuahua, of which we have the following account:

A severe conflict took place on the 16th of March, at Rosales, about sixty miles from Chihuahua, between the American and Mexican troops. The Governor of the State and all the officers in the action were taken prisoners. The conflict commenced at 9 o'clock in the morning, and continued until 6 in the evening. Many were killed and wounded on both sides. Fourteen pieces of artillery, and more than a thousand muskets were captured. On the 7th (continues the account) the American forces were allowed to sack the place, and accordingly drove their wagons to the houses, and took off what they wanted, or what was of any use to them.

It must be borne in mind that this is the Mexican side of the story.

Wreck of the Steamer Niagara.—Narrator Escape from Death.—The Rochester Advertiser gives an account of the terrible storm on Lake Ontario, on Tuesday week, with the following sensational particulars of the loss of the steamer Niagara:—

At 9 o'clock, A. M., of that day, the magnificent steamer Niagara left Oswego for Rochester, with one hundred passengers, including a number of ladies. The gale rose, and continued to increase in violence until she got within about 4 miles of the pier at the mouth of the river, when the rudder of the steamer was carried away, and the boat became unmanageable. An attempt was made by force of steam to run the boat inside the pier, but there being nothing to steer with, it failed. By means of ropes, chains, &c., a temporary rudder was constructed, and a second and third attempt was made to gain the river, but without success, and the captain then gave orders to put out into the Lake, in order that they might have abundance of sea-room.

The wind was now blowing a perfect hurricane, the boat rocking to and fro, and the waves dashing every instant over the deck. When the boat had got about eight miles from shore, to increase their perils, the smoke-pipe was carried away, and as a consequence, the fire had to be put out. This was about 6 o'clock P. M. Without steam to propel or rudder to guide the boat, it will be readily supposed that the alarm on board was great, which was doubly increased by the plunging of the boat, the rattling of the broken mirrors and dishes, the dashing back and forth of sofas, settees, chairs, tables, stands, &c., as the steamer rocked to and fro by the violence of the wind, while the waves continued to pour an avalanche of water in at every aperture. The situation was indeed one of extreme peril. The passengers were enabled to walk with the greatest difficulty, and in most cases were obliged to go upon their hands and knees, in passing back and forth.

The anchor was immediately thrown overboard, and for some three or four hours the boat continued to drift with the wind and waves, being driven towards the shore, and about three o'clock yesterday morning, she grounded violently, about half a mile west of the pier, some fifteen or twenty rods from the shore, where she now lies almost a complete wreck. The passengers were kept upon the constant watch throughout the night, many of them suffering intensely from the water and cold. About sunrise yesterday morning they were all safely landed on the shore by means of the yawl, and properly cared for by families residing near at hand. For twenty-four hours they had not tasted a mouthful of food, and during a portion of that time had been drenched to the skin with water.

The Niagara was a magnificent craft, and one of the best, if not the best sea boat on the lake. She was built only three years since, and is valued at \$60,000.

Horrible Death from Hydrophobia.—The Philadelphia papers continue to chronicle cases of hydrophobia in that region, and add another deplorable death. The Bulletin, of Saturday, says:

"A gentleman by the name of Wm. Knight, residing in French street, Fairville, was bitten by his own dog, about one week since. Three days ago, he showed symptoms of illness. On Thursday night, Dr. Harshbarger, by pouring water from one basin to another, ascertained that the man had the heart-rending disease of hydrophobia. When a large spoonful was offered to him he would howl convulsively. He continued to suffer all day yesterday, and last evening, about 8 o'clock, he rushed to the door, when six stout men wrapped him in bed quilts, and tied him with a clothes line. He could not speak, was foaming at the mouth, and between 9 and 10 o'clock he expired.

"Mr. Knight is the gentleman who went to Austria as the superintendent of Mr. Norris, of Philadelphia, in the contract Mr. N. had made for building locomotives for that government. It is about three months since he returned from Europe. His dog was in the habit of playfully taking off his hat. He took off his muzzle for him to do this, but the animal instead of playing as he had been wont, licked him with his tongue, and then bit him in the face.

"A boy was suffering this morning, in 'Texas,' near the Guard College, with hydrophobia. He has been sick since Tuesday last. The sufferer was bitten by a dog a few weeks since. His case being considered past all medical relief, the awful question of smothering him, to end his sufferings, was under consideration when our informant left. Oh! Horrible!"

The Rochester Daily Advertiser states that Mr. Zachary Potter and his aged father, have left for England to take possession of an Estate which some hundred and thirty years ago was leased for ninety-nine years by their immediate ancestor, Martin Potter. The land was then only a farm, but the town of Shields now stands upon it, and the value of the estate is increased to \$15,000,000; besides some thirty years of rents which have accrued to the Church in the absence of the lawful heir. Proposals for a compromise have been offered by the parties in possession.

In Western Virginia, it is advertised that a man of family who will move on, can have 50 acres of land for nothing.—The settler to have the privilege of buying from the owner 100 or more acres adjoining, at \$1 per acre, payable in two, three or four years.

CONFERENCE MEETING.

At an adjourned meeting of the Conferees of Adams and York Counties, convened at the house of Michael Hoffman, in the borough of Abington, on Monday the 24th day of April, 1848, for the purpose of nominating an Elector for President and Vice President of the United States, and also to appoint a Delegate to the Whig Convention to assemble at Philadelphia in June next—the following gentlemen presented their credentials, and were duly admitted into the Conference.—Dr. ROBERT NRENINGER, RENEER SPANGLER, and JACOB LAWMASTER, (substitute) from the county of York; and JOSEPH FISK, JOHN BROOK, and H. J. SCHREINER, (substitute) from Adams county.

On motion, JACOB LAWMASTER, of York county, was called to the Chair, and H. J. SCHREINER, of Adams county, appointed Secretary.

Dr. NRENINGER offered the following Preamble and Resolution, which the Conference refused to adopt—ayes 3, nays 3.

Whereas, the Conferees from York and Adams counties, appointed to nominate a Whig Elector for President and Vice President of the United States, and to appoint a Delegate to the Whig National Convention, to meet in Philadelphia on the 7th of June next, could not agree at their first meeting on the 20th ult, by reason of their instructions and opinions of eligibility being in favor of different candidates for the Presidency; and whereas, each county continues to await the result of the conference, without having taken any further action in reference to the difficulty—a difficulty which is insurmountable by the Conferees, so long as they consider themselves bound by their instructions; and being sincerely desirous that the district shall be fairly represented in the Convention, and their deliberations not entirely without use: therefore, be it

Resolved, That — of York county, be the Elector from the 13th Congressional District, and that — be the Delegate to the Whig National Convention; the votes of the said Delegate to be given for, and his efforts in the Convention to be directed and made in behalf of the nomination of such candidate as he shall be instructed to support at meetings to be held, respectively, for York county, in the borough of York, and for Adams county, in Gettysburg—said meetings to take place simultaneously on the — day of May next.

On motion, Dr. WILLIAM MILVAINE, of York county, was nominated as the Elector for President and Vice President of the United States from the 15th Congressional District.

On motion, Dr. DAVID HORNER, of Adams county, was appointed the Delegate to the Whig National Convention to assemble at Philadelphia in June next.

Mr. LAWMASTER offered the following resolution, which was negatived—ayes 3, nays 3:

Resolved, That the Delegate just appointed be and he is hereby instructed to vote for HENRY CLAY, in the National Convention.

Mr. SPANGLER then offered the following, which was adopted—ayes 4, nays 1, (the President not voting):

Resolved, That the Delegate just now appointed to the National Convention, is hereby left free and untrammelled in his votes for President and Vice President, in the National Convention, and that he is at liberty to cast his vote for the man whom he thinks best calculated to carry out Whig principles, and insure the success of the Whig party.

On motion of H. J. SCHREINER, it was Resolved, That we, the Conferees now assembled, do hereby pledge ourselves, and the constituents of our respective counties, to abide the decision of the Whig National Convention; and that whether the choice of that Convention fall upon the great statesman of the West, HENRY CLAY—the gallant and scrupulous veteran of 1812, and conqueror of Mexico, WINFIELD SCOTT—or any other true Whig, we pledge our hearty and undivided support to the candidate so nominated; and that we will fight the campaign of 1848 with such enthusiasm, zeal and determination, as shall astonish and dismay our political enemies.

On motion, Resolved, That the proceedings of this Conference meeting be signed by the President and secretary, and that they be published in all the Whig papers of the District.

JACOB LAWMASTER, President.

H. J. SCHREINER, Secretary.

A letter written from Paris and published in the Cincinnati Herald, states that Mr. Walsh, U. S. Consul at Paris, has been very active in endeavoring to influence the leaders of the recent revolution in France. He was, at the last accounts, engaged in drawing up a synopsis of our Constitution, with notes on the applicability of its provisions to the condition of France, and intended presenting the result of his labors to those leaders who requested him to undertake it.

Philadelphia is pushing ahead with persevering energy her railroad to Pittsburg. On the 17th of May inst. thirty-six additional miles of the road, lying between Lewisston and Huntingdon, will be let to contractors.

The brig Rebecca C. Fisher, from Apalachicola for New York, was struck by lightning on the 19th April, and totally consumed by fire. The officers and crew were fortunately rescued by the British Brig Margaret.

Santa Anna's Farewell Address.—The New Orleans Picayune of the 15th ult. publishes the Farewell Address of Santa Anna to his countrymen. It is an eloquent paper. He denounces the treaty recently concluded as disgraceful to Mexico, and says no resource is left him but to retire to a distant land, to bewail the misfortunes of the Republic.

Wilmot Proviso.—The Locomotives of Illinois, in Wentworth's District, lately held a mass meeting in Chicago, at which strong resolutions were adopted favorable to the Wilmot proviso, and against the acquisition of any more territory for slave purposes.

Charitable Bishop.—The late Archbishop of Canterbury, who, although he lived in princely, almost royal splendor, amassed £20,000, exclusive of freehold estates, has left the whole of the vast property to his widow, Mrs. Howley, and not a single shilling to any charitable or religious object.

Baltimore Price Current.

Flour,	5 62 to 5 75
Wheat,	1 35 to 1 40
Rye,	50 to 53
Corn,	42 to 47
Oats,	3 to 3 38
Cloverseed,	3 75 to 4 00
Beef Cattle,	6 00 to 8 75